

THE AMERICAN FARMER



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No. 6.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual Exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society was held at the grounds of the Society, commencing on the 30th October, and continuing for four successive days. The appointed day found the grounds in a complete state of preparation—the stock in their appointed places, and the members and officers of the Society ready for their duties. While there was less stock exhibited in point of numbers than at some of our previous shows, the quality of that on the ground has, we think, never been equalled. The number of fine horses was much larger than heretofore, and in connection with the other animals, show a most gratifying improvement in character over the earlier shows. In the weather, a propitious Providence, who in the results of the year's labors had so amply blessed the labors of the husbandman, seemed to favor and smile upon their peaceful rivalry in the manifestations of their skill and public spirit. After much rainy weather, a high wind had well dried the earth, and throughout the time of the show the sun shone with the brightness and mildness of early June.

Tuesday.—On Tuesday the grounds were open only to members and their families. This day is set aside for the exercise of the duties of the committees, that in the absence of a crowd they may have the stock brought out for careful examination and comparison. The judges, we have reason to believe, performed their delicate and laborious duties with great satisfaction to all interested.—Their duties, however, owing to the large number and variety of articles to come under their notice, were prolonged through the second and third days.

Wednesday.—On Wednesday the grounds were thrown open to the public, and a large concourse

of people visited them, and viewed with various interest the great variety of articles presented. The household department was very attractive to a large portion of the visitors. There was the usual show of bread and butter, cake, preserves, domestic wines, &c., with vegetables of great growth, magnificent slaughtered mutton, &c., mammoth apples, a superb assortment of pears, and a beautiful show of flowers, rugs, carpets, quilts and counterpanes, with many other matters. A portion of the hall was darkened and beautifully illuminated with gas from a portable apparatus of the Maryland Gas Company. One of the most attractive features of the hall was the large collection of stuffed birds and beasts, presenting a most life-like appearance. A large black bear with a formidable show of teeth, made many an urchin shy off from his neighborhood. In the neighborhood of the hall the poultry coops received their due notice. Cochins and Banties in noticeable contrast, Dorkings, Polands, Shanghais, and the aristocratic game, ready to fight the littlest or biggest, or the whole crew if need be, with perfect indifference as to size and numbers. We confess our preference for your true *American Game* over, (not to speak it politically,) the whole crowd of foreigners. On the opposite side and below the hall, was the usual display of machinery and implements—representing our numerous and excellent manufacturing establishments—and presenting a very large variety of interesting matters to the body of farmers assembled. It would be impossible to give any account of these things without going into a detailed description, which our limits would not allow at the present time. The Reports of the experienced and intelligent

committees, we have no doubt, do them ample justice. On the outer circle of the grounds, were arrayed in order, the noble herds of our eminent breeders of stock; Messrs. Calvert, Bowie, Hill, R. McHenry, J. H. McHenry, Glenn, Merryman, Clement, J. C. Smith, W. C. Wilson, S. T. C. Brown, with very many others, who, though represented by smaller numbers, made up this deficiency, in a measure, by the quality of their stock. We do not forget the fine herd of Devons of the late Chauncey P. Holcomb—sad memorial of our lamented friend. The sheep pens represented, Col. Ware of Virginia, Clement, and Cope of Pennsylvania, Reybold of Delaware, and Messrs. Carroll, M. T. & J. Goldsborough, Jessop and others.—The hog pens exhibited the usual excellent breeds, shown by various owners. We will not begin to enumerate the exhibitors of the large number of very fine horses. Our Fairs have shown a steady and rapid improvement in this important feature of horses.

Thursday.—Thursday was the great day of the exhibition. It is estimated that from 11 o'clock until late in the evening there was a throng upon the ground of not less than 20,000 persons. During the day, a beautiful exhibition of horses upon the ring, with a trial of speed, took place. The ring was a third of a mile in circumference and in fine condition. We counted at one time, within the circle, no less than fifty magnificent horses, a portion engaged in the contest, while the others awaited their time of trial. The whole scene of the trial of speed, with the very large crowd of spectators, presented a most enlivening spectacle. These trials took place during each day of the show. In the afternoon of this day also, the Companies of Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, under Major French, added much to the entertainments of the day, by parading and exercising within the grounds, showing that amidst our most peaceful displays, we are prepared for war.

Friday.—This day, the last of the exhibition, was characterized by two noted features. The new Steam Engine of Mr. Hussey, for the purpose of ploughing, was put in operation under the eyes of a committee of the Society, of which Gen. T. Tilghman was chairman, and in the presence of a number of intelligent gentlemen who expressed deep interest in its success. Though attached to ploughs picked up on the ground—Mr. H's ploughs not being ready for the occasion—the committee, as will be seen by their Report, were greatly pleased with its successful operation, and the spectators evinced their delight on the spot by three hearty cheers. Messrs. Page & Co. as usual added much to the interest of the exhibition by the operation of their Saw Mill and Steam Engine, which was at work during the several days of the show, and attracted probably more attention than anything else on the ground. The Report of the committee does such ample justice to this branch of the exhi-

bition, as to preclude the necessity of more extended remarks by us.

The address of Judge Chambers was listened to by an intelligent and highly interested audience. We hope to give the address in full, if the orator can be prevailed on, which we hope he may, to write it out. We are unwilling to do him the injustice to put on record the imperfect and meagre sketch which was published in the daily papers, but we are very loth to lose the valuable thoughts and suggestions, not one of which was intended for display, but all for use. While Judge Chambers is one of the most eminent and successful debaters of the day, no man less affects mere oratorical show. His address was full of valuable matter, presented in a style peculiarly appropriate. He had excellent things to say to his audience, and he said these and no more. The Society unanimously passed a resolution soliciting a copy of the address for publication.

In conclusion of this brief sketch of the Eighth Exhibition of the Society, we offer our congratulations to its members on the degree of success and *ecclat* which has attended it.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maryland State Agricultural Society.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1855.

The Society met pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution. At 7½ o'clock, the President, James T. Earle, Esq., took the chair, and congratulated the members on being again permitted to assemble together, and on the encouraging circumstances under which they met. He referred to the excellent condition of the stock, which had already made its appearance on our Show Grounds; the improvements which had taken place in the Agriculture of the State generally, and the blessings with which the Most High had crowned our labors, during the year, in the bestowal of bounteous harvests, which, though not as heavy as many had been led to suppose, were still, in comparison with other States and countries, quite remunerative to the farmers of our State, and called for thanksgivings to the Author of every good and perfect gift. The effect of the operations of this Society, on the public mind, was evidenced by the fact, (the President remarked,) that the agriculturists of our State were appealed to, upon the introduction of every thing new, to test its value, and to introduce it into practice;—that whenever any manure or new machinery was about being offered to the public, it is very generally found, that this State is made the first point at which trials of the same are desirable, to test its adaptedness to the objects contemplated. Mr. Earle cited the fact that, of the immense amount of Guano introduced into, and used in this country, the largest portion of the same was purchased by the farmers of Maryland and the adjacent States.

The President then briefly alluded to the importance and necessity of the establishment of an Agricultural College, and suggested the appointment of an Agent, suitably qualified for the task, to canvass the State for the obtaining of subscriptions and donations for the same, and he had no doubt a large amount could be secured towards the accom-

plishment of an object, which had for years past been most earnestly desired by the Society. After briefly delineating the outlines of a plan for the College, the President then referred to the appearance of the Show Grounds, as being in suitable order for the Exhibition, and assured the Society, that the prospect for a prosperous and interesting display was never more flattering.

He then announced that the first business in order was the filling up of vacancies in the list of Judges. On motion, it was ordered that the Chairmen fill up the vacancies in their respective Committees, which was concurred in.

The question was propounded to the Chair, whether any other animals than those which had taken a first premium of the Society at former exhibitions, could come in competition in the class of premium animals. After an interchange of views, it was decided that such only could compete.

The President called the attention of the Judges to the rule relative to the exhibition of several animals in a class, or sub-division of a class,—and that there had been an amendment adopted at the meeting in 1853, changing the rule, so as to read, that “no premium will be awarded, though there may be no competition, when the article or animal is not worthy.”

Mr. R. McHenry, of Harford Co., moved that \$50 be appropriated each day for the trials of speed in the ring, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. M. Goldsborough, the time for the entries for butter was extended to Thursday.

On motion of Col. Ware, of Va., the rule was repealed, requiring the owner's name to be withheld from the cards attached to his stock.

Col. Ware moved to strike out the following rule, which was concurred in:—

“Imported animals can primarily compete only for the premiums offered for such. But any imported animal of mature age, to which (at a previous exhibition of this Society a first premium has been awarded,) will be admitted to competition with home-bred premium animals, of the same class and species.”

The President tendered the resignation of Jas. H. Luckett, Esq., as Treasurer—and informed the Society that the Secretary had been appointed Treasurer pro tem. On motion, it was ordered that the appointment be confirmed until the annual election.

Mr. R. McHenry presented a draft of the Constitution, as amended by the Committee appointed for the purpose by the Executive Committee, which, on motion of Mr. Eldridge, was made the first business in order for Wednesday evening.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge, the Executive Committee were instructed to advertise for proposals from the several towns in the State, as to the facilities they would grant to the Society, to induce it to hold its annual meetings therein.

The Society then, on motion, adjourned till tomorrow evening.

Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.—The President on taking the Chair, announced to the meeting, the consideration for the evening, the subject of the culture of Wheat.

A communication was received from the President of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, requesting this Society's attention to the subject

of the annual meetings of the two Societies, and proposing that such an arrangement may be made in fixing the time for holding the annual exhibitions, as will avoid the selection of the same week for each, as was the case the present season.

The President presented a communication from Lt. Maury, upon the subject of the Meteorological Observations for farmers, and proposing a memorial to Congress, for an appropriation to carry out the object contemplated in his communication to the public on this subject.

Dr. Higgins moved that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a memorial in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Maury.

Dr. S. P. Smith, of Alleghany, moved that the former Committee appointed on this subject, be continued—which was concurred in.

James Gowen, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, appeared in the room, and was invited by the President to take a seat with him on the stand.

The subject of wheat culture was then called up, and attention was directed to the experiments made by M. Tilghman Goldsborough, Esq., on the relative advantages of drilling and broadcasting wheat.

Messrs. E. Stabler, of Montgomery, G. W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel, James T. Earle, Prest. M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, A. Kimmell, of Frederick, and C. Carroll, of Howard Co., took part in the discussion, and many interesting facts were presented by the several speakers, upon the subject.

Mr. Stabler, on being called upon by the President, remarked, that he could do little more than refer to his published essay, and other papers on this subject, in the American Farmer, as detailing his experience upon the subject. He in turn called upon M. T. Goldsborough, Esq., for any further elucidation of the subject contained in his recent communication in the American Farmer, detailing his interesting experiments in broadcasting and drilling wheat. Mr. G. responded to the call, and, in the course of his remarks, alluded to a very successful culturist of his neighborhood, Mr. Price, who had raised more than 42 bushels to the acre, the past season, without the use of Guano—the Gale wheat had been seeded at the rate of 2½ bushels to the acre, though much complaint had been made relative to this variety during the past season, it having been very seriously affected by winter-killing.

Mr. Earle asked for information in regard to a machine for drilling in guano with wheat, which it was said was being extensively used in Va.; but no one present could give a satisfactory response.

Col. Kimmell gave a decided preference for drilling over broadcast sowing, as the results of the trials in his county. He said the blue stem wheat was the favorite variety for seed in Frederick, and that the Mediterranean had proved a failure during the past season, and the sowing of it would probably be very generally discontinued.

The President then presented some views in regard to the price of wheat, and showed by statistics, that the population of the country was increasing, and the use of wheat flour extending in a greater ratio than the production of wheat, and argued that, in the nature of things, the price of wheat must continue to command high prices for time to come. He reviewed the situation of affairs in Europe, and showed, from the most reli

able data, that their main reliance is upon this country, to supply the deficiency which was so generally experienced in that quarter; he then showed that the results of the last harvest had been over-rated, and that it might be thought extravagant when he asserted his belief, that by the first of July next, the price of wheat would go up to \$3 per bushel; but nevertheless, all the signs of the times indicated that such would be the case.—He thought the quantity produced by the last harvest would not exceed 120 millions of bushels, out of which we were to deduct several millions for seed, and as much more for manufacturing purposes.

The President then called on Col. Carroll, of Howard, who was an extensive miller, as well as grower of wheat, for his views upon this subject. Col. C. briefly responded to the call, and said if the ground was well prepared, there could be no more profitable crop than wheat, but that he was not a decided advocate for the drill system.

M. T. Goldsborough, Esq., moved that a premium be offered for the best experiment, to test the relative advantages of drilling in wheat with guano, and sowing it broadcast. Mr. G. believed that 80 pounds of guano, drilled in, would be decidedly more advantageous than 150 pounds broadcast—and moved that it be recommended to the Executive Committee to offer the premium for the purpose.

Col. Carroll said he was opposed to any trials with guano, until arrangements were made by which we could be secured from the impositions practiced upon us by the Peruvian Government, or its Agents, and promised at another time, when there was a fuller meeting than at present, to present some facts to the consideration of the farmers of the State, upon this subject.

Col. Kimmell deemed it inexpedient to offer any premium, as he supposed that every farmer would, on making experiments, present the results thereof to the public, without the inducement of a premium—and suggested that the proposition be placed upon record.

Mr. Sands was glad that the subject of the guano trade had been introduced, and would be brought to the consideration of the Society, and presented some facts in connexion therewith, showing the bad faith which had been kept with the farmers of the State by the Peruvian Government, or its agents.

The Society then on motion adjourned till to-morrow evening.

Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.—James T. Earle, Esq., President, in the chair.

The President announced that the trials of speed on the Show Ground, would take place at half-past ten, and close at half-past one, and that the seats would then be removed, to make room for the Flying Artillery, under the command of Maj. French, which would go through their evolutions at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the Show Grounds.

Col. G. W. Hughes, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President of the U. S., and the Secretaries of his Cabinet, to invite them to be present at our Exhibition, reported that that duty had been performed, and that the President had expressed his regret, that from circumstances beyond his control, he could not be present on the occasion. The Secretaries of War, Treasury and Interior, had accepted the invitation of the So-

ciety, and would be present on the morrow, when the Secretary of War would review the Flying Artillery, which would be on the ground at 2 o'clock.

Mr. W. W. Glenn, from the committee appointed upon the subject of the proper allowance of food for stock at the exhibition, made a report thereon, which was read and concurred in.

The amendments to the Constitution were then called up, and on motion of Mr. Glenn, each article was considered seriatim. After making some progress therein, the subject was, on motion of Col. Hughes, laid on the table for the present.

Reports from Judges were called for, and several were presented, read, and accepted.

Mr. Calvert moved that a premium list for Sheep be prepared at this meeting, for the next year's exhibition—which was concurred in, and a committee appointed to prepare the same.

Col. Hughes offered the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That hereafter all imported animals shall constitute separate classes, to compete for the specific premium attached to their particular class and kind alone.

Mr. M'Henry moved to lay it on the table, which was dissented from, and the resolution was then adopted.

Col. Hughes presented a letter from Maj. French, of the Flying Artillery, informing him that his corps would be on the Show Grounds at the appointed hour to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Emory, from the committee appointed to prepare a list of Premiums for Sheep, for the next Exhibition, presented the following report, which was read, accepted by the Society, and referred to the Executive Committee for their guidance in the arrangement of the next Premium list:

The Committee would beg leave to submit the following list of Premiums for the consideration of the Society:

Imported Sheep.

First and second Premiums for Bucks.

First and second premiums for Ewes, not less than 3.

Long Wool Sheep.

First, second and third premiums for Bucks.

First, second and third premiums for Ewes, not less than 3.

One premium for Buck Lambs, not less than three.

One premium for Ewe Lambs, not less than three.

Mixed Long Wools.

First, second and third premiums for Ewes, not less than 3.

Mixed Long and Short, or Fine Wools.

First, second and third premiums for Ewes, not less than 3.

South Down.

The same as Long Wools.

Fine Wools.

The same, if pure blood.

Fat Sheep.

The best slaughtered Long Wool.

The best South Down.

The best Mixed Wool.

Live Mutton.

The best pen, not less than three—Long Wools.

The best pen, not less than three—South Downs.

The best pen not less than three—Mixed Wools.

The Committee would suggest that liberal premiums be offered for imported sheep, and that all classes of sheep imported should compete for the same premiums, and be judged according to its kind, and not suffered to come in competition hereafter with native breeds, except as Premium Animals.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. EMORY, Chairman.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution were then taken up, and after some progress had been made therein, the further consideration of the subject, on motion of Mr. McHenry, was postponed to Friday evening next.

The Society then adjourned to to-morrow evening.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.—Reports from the several committees were received, read and accepted—after which, on motion, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's, nominated James T. Earle, Esq., for re-election to the Presidency.

Mr. Earle said he felt thankful to the Society for the honor which had been conferred upon him, but asked leave to decline the nomination for another term. Objections being made from various quarters to his declension, Mr. O. Bowie was called upon to take the vote on the nomination, when it appeared that Mr. Earle was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Earle then arose, and tendered his thanks for the evidence of the renewed confidence thus manifested by the Society. He assured the meeting, however, that it would have been more gratifying to him to have been released from further service, in the position he had held for the past year, but that in consideration of the wishes of the Society, which had just been expressed in so gratifying a manner, he would forego the determination he had formed of declining a re-election—but with the express understanding, that at the expiration of the year, he would in no event again become a candidate for the honors of the Society.

The acceptance of the trust again by the President was received with the most cordial demonstrations by the Society.

It was then moved that nominations for the other officers of the Society, be now made, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—(Before the election of Vice Presidents was held, a communication was read from George Earle, Esq., of Cecil, declining a re-election. A. B. Davis, Esq. of Montgomery, also asked to be excused from serving another year, and nominated Robert Dick, Esq.)

VICE PRESIDENTS.

For St. Mary's—H. G. S. Key—Charles, Jno. Hambleton—Prince George's, Clement Hill—Calvert, Alexander Somerville—Anne Arundel, Thos. J. Iglehart—Howard, Charles C. Carroll—Montgomery, Robert Dick—Carroll, S. T. C. Brown—Frederick, Anthony Kimmell—Alleghany, Saml. P. Smith—Baltimore, John Merryman—Balt. City, John C. Brune—Harford, Ramsay McHenry—Cecil, G. M. Eldridge—Kent, Dr. Kennard—Queen Anne's, John R. Emory—Caroline, William Hardcastle—Dorchester, W. L. Hearne—Talbot, M. T. Goldsborough—Somerset, Wm. H. Jones—Wor-

cester, Thomas W. Hargiss—District of Columbia, J. A. Bradley—Delaware, Bryan Jackson—Western Virginia, Col. J. W. Ware—Eastern Virginia, Thomas R. Joynes—Pennsylvania—Aaron Clement.

Corresponding Secretary—James H. McHenry.

Recording Secretary—Samuel Sands.

Treasurer—Robert Bowie.

CURATORS.

For St. Mary's, E. Plowden—Charles, Charles H. Wills—Prince George's, Oden Bowie—Calvert, Dr. J. A. Chesney—Anne Arundel, N. B. Worthington—Howard, Geo. Y. Worthington—Montgomery, George Brooke—Carroll, W. H. Herron—Frederick, O. Horsey—Washington, John Newcomer—Alleghany, Norman Bruce—Baltimore, Jas. Carroll, Jr.—Baltimore City, Frank Cooke—Harford, J. Carroll Walsh—Cecil, ———— Kent, George Gale—Queen Anne's, James Tilghman—Talbot, James N. Goldsborough—Caroline, Arthur J. Willis—Dorchester, John R. Martin—Somerset, John L. Crockett—Worcester, Z. P. Henry.

Marshal—Martin Goldsborough.

Mr. Calvert moved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a heading for subscriptions for an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, in the State of Maryland, and that the Treasurer of the Society, Robt. Bowie, Esq., of P. George's Co., be duly authorised to collect the same—which was concurred in, and Messrs. Calvert, of Prince George's, and T. Tilghman and M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, were appointed the Committee.

Gen. T. Tilghman, of Talbot, moved that the Executive Committee be recommended to allow a commission of ten per cent., to be paid to the Treasurer, for all moneys collected by him for the Society—which was concurred in.

The President then called up the consideration of the subject of the Guano trade in this country, deferred from a former meeting, and suggested that the Society should take some action upon the same, at its present meeting.

Mr. Calvert alluded to the action of this Society at one of its annual meetings, and the pledges then made by the Peruvian Government, through its Agents in this State, which pledges had been violated, to the great detriment of the Agricultural interests—and moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with our Government upon the subject, to induce it to ask of the Peruvian Government if it has sanctioned the departure by its Agents, from the pledges made to this country in regard to the mode of selling guano—and if so, that a memorial be presented to the next Congress, requesting that such duty be laid on the article, as will amount to a prohibition—which was concurred in, and Messrs. Calvert, Charles C. Carroll, and N. B. Worthington, were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Calvert, it was resolved—that a memorial be presented to Congress, praying for its favorable action on the proposition of this Society, heretofore presented to that body, for the establishment of a National Agricultural College, on similar principles to that of the West Point Military Academy—and that the President of this Society be the Chairman of the Committee. Messrs. J. T. Earle, F. P. Blair, and W. W. Bowie were announced as the Committee. The Society then adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 2.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Earle, President, in the chair.

Reports from several committees were presented, considered, and adopted.

The Secretary asked for instructions in regard to the payment of the premium of \$100 to Dr. Bickell, for his Essay and formula on the analysis of soils—and presented a statement of the facts in regard to the same—the subject not having been acted upon by the Society. Dr. Higgins, from the Committee, also made a statement upon the same subject. On the question being put to the Society, it was ordered that the premium be paid—9 votes in favor, and none rising in the negative.

On motion of Dr. Wharton, the thanks of the Society were tendered unanimously to Judge Chambers, for his very able address, delivered this day, and the President was requested to request a copy thereof for publication.

The consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, was then, on motion, resumed, and various amendments were proposed and considered. After a full discussion upon the merits of each article, the Constitution, as annexed, was finally adopted.

After the transaction of other business of minor importance, the Society adjourned sine die.

CONSTITUTION.

The members of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, whose object is the promotion of the Agricultural interests of Maryland, and of the contiguous States, finding the provisions of the Constitution inadequate to, and insufficient for the purposes of the Society, adopt the following revised preamble and constitution:

ARTICLE I.—This association shall be styled the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

ARTICLE II.—This Society shall consist of, 1st, such persons as shall subscribe to the Constitution, and pay to the Treasurer the sum of three dollars annually thereafter; such persons however ceasing to be members on the last day of the year of the Society, as hereafter specified, unless prior thereto this annual contribution shall have been paid.

2nd.—All persons entitled to membership in virtue of any existing compact or agreement of the Society.

3d.—Life Members, who by the payment of \$25 on initiation, shall secure exemption from annual contribution.

4th.—Honorary Members exempt from contribution, who may be elected by the Society, but only on condition of distinguished services to the cause of Agriculture.

ARTICLE III.—The Officers of this Society shall be a President, one Vice President for each city and county of Maryland, and for each adjacent State, or portions of a State represented in the Society by ten or more members; a Corresponding Secretary, a General Secretary, a Treasurer, a Marshal and five Curators, to be elected viva voce, or as may be otherwise ordered, by a majority of the members (not less than 30) voting at each annual meeting; and the officers so elected shall hold office from the commencement of the next ensuing year, until their duly qualified successors shall be prepared to enter on the discharge of their duties.

ARTICLE IV.—The President, Corresponding Secretary, and seven officers selected by the whole

number of Vice Presidents and Curators from among these two bodies, immediately after their election, shall constitute the Executive Committee, in which shall be vested all the executive power of the Society, together with entire control of its property, and the right to make, establish and fix, all needful rules, regulations, exhibitions, meetings, contracts, and appointments for the attainment of its legitimate objects, and the advancement of its prosperity, subject nevertheless to the provisions of this Constitution, and the Charter of the Society.

The Executive Committee shall have power to fill for the remainder of the year all the vacancies in its own body, and among the constitutional officers of the Society, except that of the President; and shall meet on the first Tuesdays in March, June, September and December, and as much oftener as they may deem proper, or may be called together by the President, or any other three members of the Committee. A condensed report of the proceedings of the Executive Committee for the past year, shall be rendered to the Society at each annual meeting thereof. Four of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.—The President shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Society, and the proceedings of its officers. He shall, when present, preside at the meetings of the Society, and of the Executive Committee; he may designate in writing for a specified term, any of the Vice Presidents as acting President in his stead; and either President or acting President shall have power to suspend any officer of the Society, and appoint a substitute until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, who may then confirm or reverse such action.

All subordinate officers, agents and employees of the Society shall be appointed by the President or acting President, and shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by him, with the approbation of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.—In the absence of the President, or acting President, any one of the Vice Presidents may be called to preside over the meetings of the Society, or Executive Committee, and the Presiding Officer, when desirous of participating in debate, or addressing the Society, which he shall not do from the Chair, may do so by placing temporarily in his seat, any Vice President present. In case of the vacancy of the office of President, the Vice Presidents of the Society, who may be convened for the purpose by either the Corresponding or the General Secretary, upon not less than ten days notice in writing, shall select from among their own number a President to act until the expiration of the year.

ARTICLE VII.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society. The General Secretary shall keep the journals of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and a roll of the duly qualified members of the Society; and discharge such other functions as may be committed to him by the President, or the Executive Committee, to whose instructions he shall be subject.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount, and with such security as may be prescribed by the President, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

All the moneys and evidences of debt of the Society shall be intrusted to his charge, and he alone

in person, or by regularly authorized deputies, shall be entitled to receive, and receipt for all dues and payments which may accrue to the Society.

He shall pay out the funds of the Society, only upon orders of the President, or Acting President, or Chairman of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the General Secretary; and he shall be responsible for the safe keeping, and proper disbursements as above prescribed, of all the funds of the Society.

He shall render to the Executive Committee, quarter yearly accounts of the receipts and disbursements, accompanied by sufficient vouchers.

ARTICLE IX.—The Marshal and Curators shall have custody of the grounds, tenements, chattels, and property generally (other than funds, securities, records and papers) of the Society, and shall discharge this duty together with all such as may be assigned to them by the President, according to his direction.

ARTICLE X.—No Constitutional officers of the Society shall receive any compensation, except the General Secretary, Treasurer and Marshal, who shall have their respective stipends, and the periods when the same shall become due, established by the Executive Committee at its first meeting in each year.

ARTICLE XI.—The Stated Annual Meetings of this Society shall be held at such place, and on such day in October in each year, as shall be designated by the Executive Committee; but special meetings may be appointed at any other time or place, by the President, or any three members of the Executive Committee. Twenty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the ordinary business. The year of the Society as regards officers, memberships, &c., shall terminate on the first Tuesday of December in each year.

ARTICLE XII.—This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting of the Society, provided the amendments proposed be submitted verbatim on the first night of the annual meeting, and be passed on the third night or thereafter, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, who shall not be less than thirty in number.

The Articles of the above Constitution having been discussed and voted upon separately, the vote was taken upon the whole, and carried by a vote of two-thirds present.

This Constitution is now therefore the Constitution of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Wm. W. Glenn, it was unanimously resolved, that the officers now in office be continued for the next ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Calvert, the Executive Committee were recommended to fix the salary of the Treasurer at a per-centage not exceeding ten per cent on the gross receipts of the Society.

Reports of the Judges.

PREMIUM ANIMALS.

The Committee appointed on Premium Animals, respectfully report:

That for the best Stallion, they award the Society's premium of \$30 to Col. J. W. Ware, of Va., for his thorough-bred horse Cosmo.

For the best Mare, the premium of \$30 to Mr. John Merryman, of Baltimore county, for his heavy draft mare Nancy Matthews.

For the best Bull, the premium of \$30 to Mr.

John Merryman, of Baltimore county, for his Ayrshire bull, Highlander.

For the best Cow, the premium of \$30 to Ramsay McHenry, Esq., of Harford county, for his Ayrshire cow, Alice.

For the best Buck, the premium of \$15 to Henry Carroll, Esq., of Baltimore county, for his Cotswold Buck.

For the best Ewe, the premium of \$10 to Henry Carroll, Esq., for his Cotswold Ewe.

For the best Sow, the premium of \$5 to Mr. J. C. Smith, of Baltimore county, for his China Sow.

The Committee selected such animals as in their best judgment, came nearest perfection in the different classes—as preference was not to be given to any particular breed. Signed,

AARON CLEMENT,
BRYAN JACKSON,
JOSEPH COPE.

SHORT HORNS AND HEREFORDS OVER 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Short Horns and Herefords over three years old, report, that they found no Herefords entered or upon the grounds.

Of Short Horn Bulls they found two entered and one other not entered, but said to belong to Mr. Winchester, of Kent Island.

To Clement Hill, of Prince George's, for his bull Marlboro, they award the first premium.

To James N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, for his Bull Virginus, they award the second premium.

To Clement Hill, for his cow, 4 years old, (Sweetheart,) the first premium. To C. B. Calvert, for his cow Emma, they award the second premium. All of which is submitted,

G. M. ELDRIDGE,
S. P. SMITH.

SHORT HORNS AND HEREFORDS UNDER 3 YEARS.

The Committee on Short Horns, beg leave to report the following premiums:

We award 1st premium between 1 and 2 years old, to Aaron Clement, for his Bull Yorkshireman, \$15. 2d best to Clement Hill, for his Bull Alexander, \$8. Best Bull Calf, to Clement Hill, for Webster, \$10. Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years, to Clement Hill, for Anne, \$15. 2d best to C. B. Calvert, \$8. Best Heifers between 1 and 2 years old, to Clement Hill, for Sadie, \$15. 2d best to Clement Hill, for Tilly, \$8. Best Heifer Calf, to Clement Hill, for Diana, \$10. 2d best to Clement Hill, for Medora, \$5. There were no Herefords shown to the Committee, and no Durham Bulls between 2 and 3 years.

JAMES MULLIKEN, Chairman.
R. L. OGLE,
WILSON M. CAREY.

DEVONS AND ALDERNEYS OVER 3 YEARS.

The Committee on Devons and Alderneys, 3 years old and upward, award the 1st premium for best Devon bull, to Aaron Clement, for his Prince Albert. 2d premium (do.) to J. Howard McHenry, for Uncas. For the best Devon Cow, they award the first premium to Oden Bowie, for Prima Donna. Second to Aaron Clement, for Beauty.

There was no competition for Alderney bulls over three, other than Mr. Hughlett's bull Home, to which they award a secondary premium.

For the best Alderney Cow, they award the 1st premium to Mr. Wilson, for his Fanny. 2d premium to same, for his Buttercup.

In conclusion, the Committee would beg leave to remark, that the competition in Devon cows was very large, and they found considerable difficulty in deciding the 2d premium between the merits of Mr. Clement's Fanny, Mr. Bowie's Jane, and Mr. Strandberg's Matilda—Mr. Brown had previously withdrawn his stock from competition.

F. B. LAWRENSEN,
WILLIAM REYNOLD,
A. HIGGINS.

DEVONS AND ALDERNEYS UNDER 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Devons and Alderneys under 3 years old, ask leave to report, that they have awarded, for best Devon bull between 2 and 3, the 1st premium to S. T. C. Brown, for his bull Prince, \$15. 2d premium to S. Sutton, Baltimore county, for bull Cyrus, \$8. For best bull between 1 and 2, 1st premium to J. Mulliken, of Prince George's county, for bull Captain, \$15. 2d premium to Oden Bowie, Prince George's county, for bull May Duke, \$8. For best bull calf 1st premium to F. P. Holcomb, Del., \$10. For best Devon heifer between 2 and 3, 1st premium to A. Clement, for heifer Beauty, \$15. 2d premium to H. P. Strandberg, Talbot county, for his heifer Lavinia, \$8. For best heifer between 1 and 2, 1st premium to S. T. C. Brown, Carroll county, for heifer Queen, \$15. 2d premium to Oden Bowie, P. George's county, to Beauty, \$8. For best heifer calf, Oden Bowie, P. George's county, to Sunshine, \$10. 2d premium to S. T. C. Brown, Carroll county, \$5. For best Alderney bull between 2 and 3, 1st premium to J. Glenn, to Jersey, \$15. 2d premium to J. Glenn, to Prince of Wales, \$8. Alderney bulls between 1 and 2, 1st premium to W. C. Wilson, to bull Pilot, \$15. 2d premium to J. H. McHenry, to Midshipman, \$8. For best bull calf, 1st premium to J. H. McHenry, Passenger, \$10. For best heifer between 2 and 3, 1st premium to W. C. Wilson, for Daffodil, \$15. 2d premium to J. Glenn, for Princess, \$8. For best heifer between 1 and 2, 1st premium to W. C. Wilson, for Jonquil, \$10. No 2d heifer of this age offered. For best calf, 1st premium to J. H. McHenry, for his calf Pearl, \$10. 2d premium to John Glenn, to calf Duchess, \$5.

EDWARD LLOYD, Talbot Co.
WM. H. DECOURSEY, Queen Anne's Co.
GEO. B. MILLIGAN, Baltimore Co.

AYRSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS OVER 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Ayrshires and Holsteins over three years, report:

To Ramsay McHenry, of Harford, they award the first premium for his Ayrshire Bull, Macbeth. To C. Ridgley, they award the first premium for his Ayrshire cow, Harriet. To C. Ridgley, they award the second premium for his Ayrshire cow, Julia Ann. To Samuel Sutton, of Baltimore Co., they award the second premium for his Holstein cow, Nanny. There were no Holsteins on the ground that came under our notice, worthy of the first premium.

G. M. ELDRIDGE,
J. M. TURNER.

AYRSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS UNDER 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Ayrshires and Holsteins under 3 years old, beg leave to report, that they award the following premiums:

AYRSHIRES.—For best Bull between 2 and 3 years old, first premium to David M. Perine, for

his bull Dumbarton, \$15. Second to R. McHenry, for his bull Darnly, \$8. Best Bull between 1 and 2 years, to John C. Smith, for his bull Monmouth, first premium \$15. Second to R. McHenry, for his bull Robert Bruce, \$8. For best Bull Calf, to R. McHenry, \$10. For best Heifer between 2 and 3 years, to David M. Perine, for his heifer Rose, \$15. Second to C. Ridgley, for his heifer Katy Darling, \$8. For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years, to J. C. Smith, for his heifer Cherry, \$15. Second to Charles B. Calvert, for Rosanna, \$8. For best Heifer calf, to J. C. Smith, for his calf Effy, \$10.

HOLSTEINS.—Best Bull between 1 and 2 years, to Samuel Sutton, for Wellington, \$15. Best Heifer between 1 and 2 years, to Samuel Sutton, for Lucretia, \$15. Best Bull Calf, to Samuel Sutton, \$10.

C. HORSEY,
H. CARROLL, Jr

NATIVE AND GRADE CATTLE.

The Committee on Grades have examined the stock, and make the following report:

For the best Cow, Mary Bond, first premium to John Merryman, of Baltimore county, \$30. Second best to George Y. Worthington, of Howard county, for his cow Rose, \$15. Third best to George Worthington, for his cow Beauty, \$8. For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old, first premium to J. C. Smith, Baltimore, for his heifer Cora, \$15. Second premium to S. Sutton, Baltimore county, for his heifer Beauty, \$8. Third premium to Jno. Merryman, Baltimore county, for his heifer Rose. For the best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old, First premium to John Merryman, Baltimore Co., for his heifer Alita, \$15. Second premium to J. C. Smith, Baltimore county, for his heifer Daisy, \$8. Third premium to E. T. Elliott, Baltimore county, for his Heifer, \$5. Best Heifer Calf, first premium to S. Sutton, Baltimore county.

WM. H. MARIOTT,
H. J. STRANDBURG.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

The Committee on Imported Cattle beg leave to report, that they had great pleasure in examining the beautiful specimens of Alderney, Devon, and Ayrshire breeds that were offered for competition, and regret that the other breeds were not represented; for they feel assured that no portion of the United States could exhibit finer specimens than those which came under their inspection. In order to make a satisfactory award, each member of the Committee selected for himself the animal which he believed embraced the greatest number of good points, and upon comparing notes, it was found that the opinion was unanimous in each instance; but at the same time the other animals were of very superior merit, and richly merit premiums, but having but one to bestow on each class, they award as follows:

For the best Alderney Cow, J. Glenn, for his cow Victoria, \$30. For the best Alderney Bull, J. Howard McHenry, for Commodore, \$30.

For the best Devon Bull, F. P. Holcomb, for Hero, \$30. For best Devon Cow, J. Howard McHenry, for Myrtle, \$30.

For the best Ayrshire Bull, J. C. Smith, for Lafayette, \$30. For the best Ayrshire Cow, G. W. Lurman, for Violet, \$30.

CHARLES B. CALVERT, Ch'n,
AARON CLEMENT,
CLEMENT HILL.

WORKING OXEN.

Your Committee on "Working Oxen," have to report, that they award the first premium for 4 years old and upward, to Mr. John C. Smith, of Baltimore co., for his yoke of North Devons, "Buck and Berry;" and to Mr. Aaron Clement, of Philadelphia, they award the 2d premium of \$15, for his well broke yoke of handsome Devons, and the premium of \$8 they award to Mr. Henry C. Hall, for his yoke of oxen, "Nick and Mike."

There was only one yoke entered for the premiums offered for Working Oxen under 4 years, and we have awarded to Mr. G. S. Scott, their owner, the premium of \$15. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL SUTTON,
COLUMBUS SHIPLEY,
MITCHELL.

FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Fat Cattle beg leave to report, that they award the premium of \$20 for best pair of fat Steers, to Messrs. Sam'l J. & Wm. F. Pentz, Baltimore city, and the premium of \$15 for the best fat Cow, to Mr. Merryman, of Baltimore county.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that the lot of cattle (15 in number) of the Messrs. Pentz, was of extraordinary fine quality, and worthy of all praise. Signed,

STERLING THOMAS,
On behalf of Committee.

The Committee would suggest, for future exhibitions, an alteration of the giving of premiums, viz:—For best pair of fat cattle, \$20; for 2d best, (one or more,) \$10; for 3d best, (one or more,) \$5.

SOUTH DOWNS AND SHORT WOOL SHEEP.

The Committee on South Downs and Short Wool Sheep, report that they have made the following awards:

To Charles B. Calvert, for South Down bucks, the first premium of \$15; Aaron Clements the 2d premium of \$8; C. B. Calvert the 3d premium of \$5. For South Down Ewes, to Joseph Cope, the first premium of \$15; to Joseph Cope the 2d premium of \$8; to John C. Smith 3d premium of \$5. For ewe Lambs, to Joseph Cope, the first premium of \$5. For buck Lambs, to M. T. Goldsborough the first premium of \$5.

HENRY CARROLL,
C. L. JESSUP,
J. A. HAMBLETON

FAT SHEEP.

The Committee on Fat Sheep respectfully report, that they award to Wm. Reybold, Esq., of Delaware, the premium of \$10, for the best lot of wethers of the Long Wools. To Col. Edward Lloyd, Jr., the premium of \$10, for Grade wethers. To M. Tilghman Goldsborough the premium of \$10 for the best lot of South Down Fat Sheep.

For the best slaughtered Long Wool Mutton, the premium of \$10 to Wm. Reybold, of Delaware. For the best slaughtered Mutton of South Down, to M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co. For the best slaughtered Mutton of the Grades, to James N. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co.

AARON CLEMENT,
J. M. TURNER,
BRYAN JACKSON.

LONG WOOLS AND MIXED WOOL SHEEP.

The Committee on Long Wool, and Mixed Wool Sheep, beg leave to make the following report:

Long Wool Sheep.—The best Buck, Col. Ware, Va., \$15; 2d best Buck, Col. Ware, Va., \$8; 3d best Buck, Col. Ware, Va., \$5. Best pen Ewes, Col. Ware, Va., \$15; 2d best pen Ewes, Henry Carroll, Md., \$8; 3d best pen Ewes, Col. Ware, Va., \$5. Best pen Buck Lambs, H. Carroll, Md., \$5. Best pen Ewe Lambs, Wm. Jessop, Md., \$5.

Mixed Long Wools.—Best pen Ewes, James N. Goldsborough, \$15; 2d best pen Ewes, James N. Goldsborough, \$8. Best pen Ewe Lambs, James N. Goldsborough, \$5.

There were no Mixed Wools that the Committee thought entitled to premium, and they deem it their duty to state that all the Sheep exhibited by Col. Ware, of Va., are imported, and not his own raising, and they regret exceedingly that imported Sheep are suffered to compete with the Native breeds, as it will have a tendency to drive from the exhibitions all breeders who are disposed to exhibit Sheep, bred on our native soils.

JOHN R. EMORY, Chairman.

NATIVES AND GRADE SHEEP.

The Committee on Native and Grade Sheep regret that the exhibition in this department was very small. They award the premium for the best pen of Grade Ewes, not less than three, to John Merryman, Jr., Baltimore county. For the best pen of Grade Lambs, which were very superior, to Sterling Thomas & Sons, of Baltimore City.

OPEN BOWIE,
GEORGE C. OGLE.

IMPORTED SHEEP.

The Committee on Imported Sheep, have awarded to Col. J. W. Ware, of Va., the premium for the best Imported Cotswold Buck. To the same gentleman the premium for the best Imported Cotswold Ewe. The only Imported Ewes exhibited, were by Col. Ware, fourteen in number, either of which, in the opinion of the Committee, would have been entitled to the premium under the rule of the Society. To G. W. Lurman, Esq. the premium for his Imported Shanghaie, or Broad Tail Buck, and to the same gentleman the premium for his Shanghaie, or Broad Tail Ewe. The Committee would remark that they could discover no particular excellence in these Broad Tails, but as they are a new variety of Sheep, they awarded a premium to their owner, with a view of encouraging the importation of stock. No other varieties were offered. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. D. BOWIE, Chairman.

SWINE—LARGE BREED.

The Committee appointed to examine Swine, (Large Breed) respectfully report, that they have awarded the following Premiums:

For the best Boar over 2 years old, first premium to James T. Earle. For second best Boar over 2 years old, second premium to C. Warns. For best Boar over 1 year old, first premium to Saml. L. Tucker. For second best Boar over 1 year old, second premium to R. G. Ware. For best Boar between 6 months and 1 year, first premium to Samuel L. Tucker. For second best Boar between 6 months and 1 year, second premium to J. Merry-

man. For best Breeding Sow over two years old, first premium to S. L. Tucker. For second best Breeding Sow over 2 years old, second premium to G. Y. Worthington. For best Breeding Sow over 1 year old, first premium to John Wooden. Second best Breeding Sow over 1 year old, second premium to J. C. Smith. For best Breeding Sow between 6 months and 1 year, first premium to C. Warns. For second best Breeding Sow between 6 months and 1 year, second premium to J. Merryman. For best lot of Pigs, not less than 5, under 6 months old, first premium to G. J. Kurtz. For second best lot of Pigs, not less than 5, under 6 months old, second premium to G. Y. Worthington. The Committee would call the attention of the Society to two brood sows, a cross of several breeds, 16 months old, entered by J. T. Earle. As they were entered under the head of small breed, the Committee were unable to award them a premium, but think they are warranted to call public attention to them. We learn from Mr. Earle that they are crossed between Chester and China, but think that for size, symmetry and early maturity, that they are unequalled.

Very respectfully,

GEO. PEPPER NORRIS, Del.
EDWARD A. WEAKLY,
EDWIN SCOTT.

SWINE—SMALL BREED.

The Committee on Swine (small breed) award to Mr. G. Moore, first premium for Suffolk Boar, 2 years old. For second Premium no offer. To Mr. E. V. Dickey, first premium for Suffolk boar 1 year old. To C. B. Calvert, second premium for Suffolk boar 1 year old. To G. Moore, first premium for Suffolk sow 2 years old. To J. C. Smith, second premium for China sow 5 years old. To C. B. Calvert, first premium for Suffolk sow 1 year old. To E. Virgin, second premium for Suffolk sow 1 year old. To Wm. Jessop, first premium for Suffolk boar 6 months old. Second, none offered. To C. Warns, first premium for China Sow 6 months old. To J. C. Smith, second premium. To C. B. Calvert, first premium for best lot of Pigs, 5 in number, under six months old. To E. V. Dickey, second premium for do.

J. O. WHARTON,
A. G. EMORY,
J. BOSLEY.

BLOODED HORSES.

The Committee on thorough bred Horses, respectfully report that they award to the best thorough bred Stallion, the first premium of \$30 to Muscat Maum, 4 years of age, owned by Dr. J. C. Watson, of Baltimore. The second premium of \$15 to Dey of Algiers, 8 years old, owned by Mr. Wm. T. Hardesty, of Talbot county, Md. For the best thorough bred Mare to Mary Blane, 8 years old, owned by C. C. McTavish, Esq., of Howard county, the first premium of \$30. Second premium of \$15 to Gazelle, 4 years old, owned by Col. J. W. Ware, of Virginia. For the best Colt or Filley of 3 years of age, first premium of \$15 to Col. Ware's Gonzales' Colt—the only entry of that age. For 2 year old Colts or Fillies, the first premium of \$15 to Mr. McTavish's Colt. Second premium of \$8 to Col. Ware's Decca. For 1 year old Colts or Fillies, they award first premium of \$15 to a Priam Colt, owned by Mr. Dunlap, of Kent co, Md.

The Committee prescribed for themselves as a rule of guidance, that unless the Exhibitor produced an authentic and reliable pedigree with each animal presented, they could not be considered as competitors—holding as they do, that their appointment was not only for the purpose of deciding upon the points of the animal presented to their consideration, but also of investigating the blood, and establishing beyond cavil or doubt its purity, (and that of the very best quality,) they were reluctantly compelled to exclude several animals of fine points and promise.

They further regret that the display of this variety of stock was not such as compared favorably in point of numbers with other departments of the Exhibition, and they hope that breeders will not continue to neglect a branch of such importance—contributing so much to the beauty and endurance of the Roadster, as does a due admixture of the purest blood. Signed,

WM. HENRY DECOURCY, Chairman.
JOHN RIDGELY, of Hampton.
ODEN BOWIE.

QUICK DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES.

The Committee on Quick Draft and Saddle Horses, respectfully Report:

Award the premiums for Stallions of Quick Draft, 1st to Wm. P. Howser, of Baltimore, for his Stallion Black Hawk, 5 years old, \$30; 2d premium to A. P. Haucher, of Frederick Co., Md., for his horse Hoxex Morgan, nine years old, \$15. For best Brood Mare, 1st premium to T. B. Wills, for his Mare, (Grey), six years old, \$15; 2d premium to G. West, Harford Co., for his Mare Flirt, five years old, \$8. For best Stallion for Saddle, 1st premium to Wm. P. Howser, for his horse Friendship, 4 years old, \$30; 2d premium to E. Ireland, Carroll Co., Md., for his horse Wild Herod, 5 years old, \$15. For best Brood Mare for Saddle, 1st premium to J. Mercer, Howard Co., Md., for his Mare Sally Whitestockings, 4 years old, \$15; 2d premium to T. Demick, for his Mare Lady St. Lawrence, 5 years old, \$8. For best pair Matched Horses, 1st premium to A. Johns, of Cecil Co., for his horses, Priam & Cripple, 4 years old, \$15; 2d premium to J. O. Price, of Baltimore city, Gray Horses, 4 years old, \$8. For best single Harness Horse, Mare or Gelding, 1st premium to Goldsborough Watts, Talbot Co., Md., for his horse Ratler, 5 years old, \$15; 2d premium to John Byerly, of Pa., for his Mare Sleeping Dinah, 6 years old, \$8. For best Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, 1st premium to J. Woodman, of Ohio, for his Grey Mare Lady, 4 years old, \$15; 2d premium to John Howard, Harford Co., Md., for Horse Melville, 6 years old, \$8. For best three year old Colt or Filley, 1st premium to J. M. Buckley, Frederick, Md., for his Colt Czar, 3 years old, \$15; 2d premium to T. Demick, for his Mare Fanny Wright. For best two year old Colt or Filley, 1st premium to Dr. G. C. Ogle, Prince George's Co., Md., for his Horse Bel Air, \$15; 2d premium to F. D. Dunlap, Kent county, Md., for his Colt Selim, \$8. For best Colt or Filley one year old, 1st premium to Charles Ridgely, Baltimore county, Md., for his Colt Guy, \$10; 2d premium to John J. Johns, Baltimore county, for his Colt Filley, Mary Morgan, \$5.

The Committee recommend an especial premium to Genl. John Ridgely, of Hampton, for his Colt Sebastopol, being the finest two year old, that the

Committee have ever had the pleasure of examining.

L. W. WASHINGTON,
FREDERICK EMORT,
HENRY C. HALL.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

The Committee on Heavy Draft Horses, report as follows :

To H. S. Stouffer, of York, Pa., they award the premium for best Stallion, for his horse Cobham, 5 years old. To P. S. Baum, the premium for the 2d best, for his horse Eclipse, 8 years old. To G. S. Scott, of Baltimore county, they award the premium for best Brood Mare for his Mare Fanny. For best pair Heavy Draft Horses, the premium is awarded to J. N. Henderson, Baltimore county. For best team of Horses, the Committee would recommend a premium to be awarded to Wm. Matthews of Baltimore county, for his four horse team, (the printed rules of the Society state the team should not consist of less than six.) For best 2 year old Colt the premium is awarded to R. T. Hollyday for his Colt Tip Top. The 2d best to J. N. Henderson, for his Colt Chaptico. For best two year old, to G. S. Scott, of Baltimore county, for his two year old Filley Rebecca. The 2d best to John Merryman, of Baltimore county, for his colt Sam. For best one year old, to J. N. Henderson, of Baltimore county, for Shelah.

JOHN CARROLL WALSH,
S. D. SEWELL,
HENRY CARROLL, Jr.

MULES AND JACKS.

The Committee on Mules and Jacks report as follows :

To Dr. W. T. Montgomery, of Harford county, the premium is awarded for best Jack. For 2d best to E. Davis, of Baltimore county. For best Jennet, to John McIntire, of Baltimore county. For best team of Mules, to Alexander D. Brown, of Baltimore county, for his Mule team consisting of 6 head.

JOHN CARROLL WALSH,
S. D. SEWELL,
JOHN BYERLY.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

Entries for the Ring for Tuesday, October 30th.

The Committee appointed to test the trials of speed in the Ring, on Tuesday, beg leave to report, that there were 7 entries for the premium offered for Horses, Mares and Geldings, for racking and pacing, of all ages, under saddle, and they have awarded a premium of \$25 to Virginia Tom, 4 years old, entered by John T. Johns, of Baltimore County; and to Madison Hunter, 10 years old, entered by James N. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, Md., the second premium of \$10.

Of Horses, Mares and Geldings, under 4 years old, for trotting under saddle, there were 2 entries, and the award of \$5 was made to White Hall, 3 years and 1 month old, entered by Alex. Brown, of Baltimore county.

For the premium of \$5, for pacers, of all ages, in single harness, the award was made to Kate, 6 years old, entered by John P. Tyson, of Howard county, no other entry being made. And for trotting in single harness, under 4 years old, the award of \$5 was made to Fanny Wright, 4 years old, entered by Mr. Derrick, of Montreal, Canada.

The sum of \$50 being the amount appropriated to this day's trials, and there being but one entry for the fifth class, trotting in harness, for horses under 4 years old, no award was made.

JOHN H. THOMAS,
JAMES TILGHMAN,
A. KENNEDY.

The Judges for Thursday beg leave to recommend, that of the fund of \$50 appropriated for the purpose, to each of the following the sum of \$10 be awarded. Gelding Flaxy, J. N. Henderson, \$10. Gelding Selim, Henry Nicholls Merryman, \$10. Stallion Sam Patch, J. N. Goldsborough, \$10. Stallion Grey Canadian, Thomas Shepherd, \$10. Mare Ida, Wm. Slade, \$10.

ROBERT GILMOR, Chairman.

POULTRY.

The Committee on Fowls, beg leave to report the following premiums awarded :

For the best lot of white Shanghaie chickens, to S. C. Radford, \$2. Cochins China, to James Gillespie, \$2. Red Shanghaeis, to S. C. Radford, \$2. Yellow Shanghaeis, to John C. Smith, \$2. Pearl White Dorkings, to S. C. Radford, \$2. Grey Chittagongs, to S. C. Radford, \$2. Red Chittagongs, to Wm. McLain, \$2. Black Poland, to C. Warns, \$2. White Poland, to Wm. Leonard, \$2. Seabright Bantams, to D. S. Sumwalt, \$2. Java Bantams, to Wm. Leonard, \$2. African Bantams to S. C. Radford, \$2. Jersey Blues, to S. C. Radford, \$2. Any other breed, to E. T. Elliott, \$2. To R. H. Evans, for Ducks, White Poland, \$2; to S. C. Radford, \$2, for Turkeys, White; to Wm. Leonard, \$2, for Blue Turkeys. Pigeons, for the greatest variety, to S. C. Radford, \$5. Silver Pheasant, to S. C. Radford, \$2. Golden Pheasant, to Wm. Leonard, \$2. Spangled Hamburg, to Wm. Leonard, \$2. White or Red Game, to E. T. Elliott, \$2. Brahma Pootra, to D. S. Sumwalt, \$2. Black Spanish, to Aaron Clement, \$2. Indian Mountain, to Wm. Leonard, \$2. Wild Indian Game, to E. T. Elliott, \$2. Sumatra Game, to J. W. Ohler, \$2. Bolton Greys, to S. C. Radford, \$2. Capons, to S. C. Radford, \$2. For the largest display, \$10 to S. C. Radford. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. OGLE,
WM. R. BARBER,
ANTHONY KIMMEL.

TOBACCO.

The Committee on Tobacco beg leave to report, that there were three samples exhibited for premium—two of them grown by A. W. Ogg, of Belmont county, Ohio, and the other by Geo. Ireland, of Calvert county, Maryland. They have awarded to the first named gentleman, the first premium of \$20; and to the latter the second premium of \$15.

Under a rule of the Society the same competitor cannot receive more than one premium, therefore, no premium could be awarded Mr. Ogg, for his other sample.

G. O. GORTIER, Chairman.
E. REYNOLDS,
F. COOKE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—CLASS NO. 1.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 1, respectfully report as follows :

They award for the best Plow for plowing land infested with pea vines, briars, &c., a premium of

five dollars to Sinclair & Co's Patuxent Plow with revolving cutter. For the best single horse Plow, a premium of five dollars to E. Whitman & Co's Minor & Horton Plow. For the best Cultivator, a premium of five dollars to Sinclair & Co's assortment. For the best Harrow, five dollars to Sinclair & Co's chain harrow. For the best Roller, five dollars to Sinclair & Co's clod roller. For the best Sub-Soil Plow, five dollars to J. Reynolds. For the best Gang Plow, a premium of five dollars to G. W. Hildreth's Plow, exhibited by B. M. Rhodes. For the best hill side Plow, five dollars to Whitman & Co. For the best Corn Planter, five dollars to Sinclair & Co. The Committee recommend for a discretionary premium a gang Plow for seeding wheat and grass seed, exhibited by J. Hutton.

THOS. S. IGLEHART,
FAYETTE BALL,
JAS. A. IGLEHART.

CLASS No. 2.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 2, beg leave to make the following report:

For the best Horse Rake, Sinclair & Co., the premium of \$5. For the best Ox-yoke, same, \$5. For the best Grain Cradle, E. Whitman, \$3. For the best Horse Cart, J. Slack, \$5. Three specimens of running gear for wagons, were offered by Messrs. John Slack and D. Watts, which your committee regarded as strong and durable, but not considering them complete as farm wagons, and only one such (that of Wm. Matthews) being on exhibition, they awarded to that gentleman the premium of \$10. For Wagon Harness, same, \$5. No Ox-cart or cart Harness was exhibited. Of Drills, many were presented which did credit to their manufacturers, but none combining the properties of a drill and broadcaster, except Seymour's offered by E. Whitman.

In the opinion of your Committee this implement was so much inferior as a *drilling* machine to several others presented, that they did not feel themselves justified in making any award, and they therefore withheld the premium.

Among the grain drills and grass seeders, your Committee would mention with particular commendation those of Messrs. Kuhns and Haine and J. Wambaugh. As a machine for drilling grain and distributing concentrated fertilizers, as well as for grass-seeding, your committee would also notice with approbation that of Messrs. Bickford & Hoffman, all of them combining several valuable properties in an economical form.

JOHN HAMILTON,
CHAS. H. WILLS,
H. S. MITCHELL.

CLASS No. 3.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that the implements that have come under their notice, are particularly good, and in many instances they have found difficulty in awarding the premiums.

For best sweep Horse-power, they award the first premium of \$15, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., of Baltimore, for their Segment Sweep Horse-power; and second premium of \$10, to Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore, for his western New York sweep horse-power. Your committee would beg to add, that there are several other sweep horse-powers worthy of notice, and would mention with particular favor those of J. D. Linton; Pitts' horse-power, entered by O. F. Wallace, of Baltimore; also, Woodbury's horse-power, entered by Rice & Norris.

The rail-way Horse-powers of R. Sinclair & Co. and E. Whitman, the only two entered for premiums, are so similar in all respects, that your committee find difficulty in awarding the premium, and therefore advise a division of premium.

To R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. we award the premium of \$10, for their open Elastic Cylinder Thresher; and to O. F. Wallace, the first premium of \$20, for John A. Pitts' Thresher & Cleaner, combined; and second premium of \$5, to Ezra Whitman, for his Thresher and Cleaner. We award the premium of \$5, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for best Straw Carrier. Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS COOPER, Lancaster Co., Pa.
JOHN C. EARLE, Queen Anne's Co.
ELI MENDENHALL, Rising Sun, Md.

CLASS No. 4.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 4, beg leave to report, that they award premiums as follows:

For the best Hay & Straw Cutter, for horse power, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for their Screw Straw Cutter, \$5. For the best Hay & Straw Cutter, for hand power, to the same, for their Screw Straw Cutter, \$5. For the best Corn Sheller, for horse power, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for Reading's Corn Sheller, \$5. For the best Corn Sheller, for hand power, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for their Spout Shellers with Iron spout and Steel spring, \$4. For the best Corn Stalk Cutter and Grinder, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for Atlee's improved Rogers' Cutter & Grinder, \$5. For the best Pump, for hand power, to Wm. H. C. Wharton, for Edson's Suction & Forcing Pump, \$4. There was no Pump, for horse power, worthy of premium, exhibited. For best Root Cutter and Grubber, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., \$5. For best Corn & Cob Crusher & Grinder, to S. & S. M. Colbourn, Delaware City, Del., \$5.

For this last premium, there was a very spirited contest, and your committee endeavored to give the contestants the most patient, thorough and impartial trial that the occasion would allow, and upon mature deliberation the award was made to Mr. Colbourn, in consideration of the great superiority of the quality of the grinding and the lightness of the draft. Of the durability of the grinding surfaces, the Committee express no opinion, because the interior of the machine could not, under all the attending circumstances, be exhibited to them.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. exhibited a Corn & Cob Crusher designed to be driven by a band or belt from a horse power or steam engine. This machine grinds very thoroughly and rapidly, and is recommended to all those who have a stationary power in use and in readiness to drive the crusher when required. Respectfully submitted,

M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
CHARLES B. CALVERT.

CLASS No. 5.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 5, most respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the several implements presented for inspection, and make the following awards, viz:

Best Fanning Mill, Rockaway Fan, \$5, Montgomery & Bro. inventors and exhibitors. Root & Vegetable Cutter, \$3, E. Whitman. Churn, \$5, Sinclair & Co. Drill Barrow, \$5, Sinclair & Co. Hay & Dung Forks, \$3, Sinclair & Co. Hand

Rakes, no entries. Cider Mill and Press, \$10, inventor W. H. Harne, exhibitor J. Hutton. Bramble Scythes, \$2, E. Whitman. Bramble Hooks, \$2, Sinclair & Co. Seed Cleaning Screens, \$2, Sinclair & Co. Cheese Press, \$2, E. Whitman. CHAS. H. TILGHMAN, }
RICHARD T. EARLE, } Com.
ELI MENDINMALL.

NOTE.—There was a Churn on exhibition by Mr. S. P. Francisco, of Reading, Pa., which, Mr. F. informs us, was overlooked by the Committee, and therefore did not come into competition.

DAIRY AND HONEY.

The Committee on Dairy and Honey, make the following awards:

For the best specimen of fresh Butter, 1st premium to Mrs. Job Hayes; 2d premium to Mr. J. H. McHenry; 3d premium to Mr. Isaac Webster. For best Cheese, to Mr. Job Hayes. For best Cream Cheese, to Mr. Job Hayes. For the best Honey, to Mr. J. R. Ritner.

The Committee remark that several specimens of Butter were ruled out, because there was not the quantity required by the law of the Society.

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,
CALEB S. MALTY,
HENRY M. SMITH.

Receipt for Making Cheese.—After the milk is drawn from the cow, it is strained into tubs, and into every 20 gallons is put half a pint of rennet. Let it stand until stiff; it is then broken fine and left to settle, after which the curd is drained until dry. It is then broken very fine, salted to the taste, and put to press. It is pressed in a patent press, with a lever having a weight of seven pounds, and remains in 48 hours, being turned twice a day. After taken from the press, it is greased, and turned on the shelf every day.

Rennet prepared, by putting on in one gallon of water, and sufficient salt to preserve it.

FRUIT.

The Committee on Fruits have made the following awards:

For the best collection of named variety of Apples, to Mark Bartleson, \$5. For best collection of Pears, to Lloyd Rogers, \$5. For best collection Foreign Grapes, to Mrs. John Ridgely, \$5. For greatest variety of Fruit, Mr. James Carroll, \$10. For 2d best ditto, Mr. Glenn, \$5.

The Committee would also particularly mention the superior specimens of Duchesse d'Angouleme Pears from Mrs. Whelan, Pome de Api Apples from Mr. George Stabler, and Mr. Goldsborough. Also a collection from Mrs. D. Perine, as worthy of particular notice.

JOHN HOPKINS,
GUSTAV W. LURMAN.

VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables report, that after a careful examination of the various articles exhibited, they have awarded the following premiums to the following contributors, as follows:

For the best and choicest collection of Vegetables fit for the present use, for Table, to John Register, \$10. For 2d best do., to G. W. Lurman, \$5. For best long Beets, to John Register, \$3. For the best Turnip Beets, John Register, \$3. For best six heads Broccoli, G. W. Lurman, \$3. For best dozen Cabbage, John Swan, \$3. For best Long Carrots, John Register, \$3. For best Egg

Plants, John Swan, \$3. For best Peck Onions, John Swan, \$3. For Parsnips, John Register, \$3. For best Irish Potatoes, G. V. Dickey, \$3. For best Sweet Potatoes, Tilghman Goldsborough, \$3. For best Pumpkins, John Register, \$3. For best Winter Squash, John Register, \$3. For best sample Beans, John Swan, \$3. For best Green Peas, G. W. Lurman, \$3.

JOHN MERRYMAN,
C. H. J. STRANDBERG,
JOHN FEAST.

FLOWERS.

The Committee on Flowers have made the following awards:

For the greatest and choicest variety of Flowers, to Mr. John Feast, \$10. For the 2d best ditto, Loudoun Feast, \$5. For the best Roses, Miss Perine, \$5. For the best Chrysanthemums, Linnaea Feast, \$5. For the best Design, Mr. Kimberly, \$5.

WM. H. MARRIOTT,
AGNES B. ELLICOTT,
MARY E. CARR.

BACON HAMS.

The Committee on Bacon Hams, have made the following awards:

No. 4, to "Ne plus Ultra," 1st premium Mr. Kimberly, \$10. No. 5, to "Last may be first," 2d premium to Mr. J. Merryman, \$6. No. 2, to "Do not pass me by," 3d premium to W. H. Marriott, \$4. No. 3, "Do try me," 4th premium to Mrs. Job Hayes, \$2.

J. WALSH,
MR. SEWELL.

The following are the Recipes used in curing the hams:

To 100 lbs. ham, to average 10 or 12 pounds, half peck ground alum salt, 1 pound sugar, 1½ oz. saltpetre, 1 quart hickory ashes, 2 ounces salacrat, 2 ounces red pepper; mix them well together, rub the hams well, and stand them on their hooks, and let them remain for 5 weeks, then hang them up and smoke them about 1 week.

KIMBERLY & BRO.

Motto—"Last may be first."—To 150 pounds of Ham, take 1½ lbs. saltpetre, 4 quarts of fine salt, with molasses enough to make it a paste—rub well on the flesh side—let it lay 4 weeks—make a pickle strong enough to bear an egg—let the Hams lay in it 4 weeks—then hang and smoke. Two days before removing from the smoke house, paint with black pepper and strong cider vinegar—after which bag them. JOHN MERRYMAN, Hayfields.

Motto, "Do not pass me by," for 1000 lbs. hog meat, half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon best molasses, 3 pounds of brown sugar, 2½ pounds of saltpetre, pounded very fine. Mix all the ingredients well together in a large tub, and rub the meat then with it until you absorb the whole quantity. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week, and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The two last times you take it out, add at each time a plate full of alum salt. It ought to remain in pickle five or six weeks, or according to the size of the meat.

WM. H. MARRIOTT,

Woodford Hall, Howard county, Md.

Motto, "Try me," for 100 pounds of ham, 8 pounds of salt, 2 ounces of saltpetre, 2 pounds of sugar, 4 gallons of water; the ham remaining in pickle 8 weeks.

Ham weighing 10½ pounds, cured by Mrs. Sam'l Carr.—Half bushel of salt, 2 pounds of saltpetre, 2 pounds of black pepper, 2 pounds of cayenne pepper, 8 pounds of brown sugar. This mixture, rubbed on 50 hams, averaging 10 pounds, smoked gradually with hickory chips.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT—DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

The Committee on Discretionary Premiums, make the following awards:

To Mrs. Duvall, for Home-made Starch, \$2. Mrs. Job Hayes, for Bread, \$2. Miss J. Johnson, for Embroidered Smoking Cap, \$2. Mrs. Bryant, for Sponge Cake, \$2. Miss J. M. Denison, for Jelly Cake, \$2. Miss J. M. Dennison, for Biscuit, \$2. Mrs. Earle, for Preserves, \$2. Mrs. Sumwalt, for Preserves, \$2. Mrs. Job Hayes, for Preserves, \$2. Mrs. Hooper, for Preserves, \$2. Mrs. McJilton, for Preserves, \$2. Miss Sutton, for Jelly, \$2. Mrs. Parker, for Jelly, \$2. Mrs. S. Carr, for Wine, \$2. Miss Goldsborough, for Pickles, \$2. Mrs. E. Myers, for Wine, \$2. Miss Chamberlain, for Sofa Cushion, \$2. Miss Russell, for Suit of Clothes, \$2. Miss Lizzy Feast, for Tidy, \$2. Miss S. C. Craven, for 1 needlework Collar, and 1 Embroidered Bag, \$2. C. A. Rix, for Knit Bureau Cover, \$2. C. A. Rix, 1 English Collar and Handkerchief, in French, \$2. C. A. Rix, for Morocco Needle Work, \$2. Miss Rebecca Burgess, for large Tibbet, \$2. Mrs. E. Mann, for Fancy Frame of Grapes, \$2. Turk's Head, \$2. 2 Glasses of Peaches and Citron, \$2.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, for Committee.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Household Manufactures, make the following awards:

For best Quilt, to Mrs. Thomas Hooper, \$5. For 2d best ditto, to Miss B. H. Creaver, \$4. For best Counterpane, to Miss Hoover, \$4. For 2d best ditto, to Miss Matthews, \$3. For best Hearth Rug, to Miss Mary C. Thompson, \$4. For 2d best ditto, to Mrs. Brice Goldsborough, \$3. For best pair Home-made Blankets, \$5. Carpet, home-made, Mrs. M. J. Clarke, \$4. Best Shirt, Mrs. Odell, \$3. For 2d best ditto, to Mrs. Russell, \$3. For best Long Yarn Hose, to Mrs. Job Hayes, \$3. For 2d best ditto, to Miss Ida Ridgely, \$2. For best specimen of Embroidery, to Miss M. Leben, \$3. For best specimen of Worsted Work, to Miss Thompson, \$3. For best specimen Home-made Soap, to Mrs. German, \$4. For 2d best ditto, Mrs. Hooper, \$3. For best Home-made Bread, Mrs. W. B. Duvall, \$3. For 2d best ditto, Mrs. R. Earle, \$2. For best Pound Cake, to Mrs. Iglehart, \$3. For best Sponge Cake, to Mrs. M. Hooper, \$3. For best Pickles, to Mrs. Clare, \$3. For best Preserves, to Mrs. R. Earle, \$3. For best Fruit Jellies, to Miss A. Bryant, \$3.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, for Com.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Committee on the Ploughing Match, beg leave to report, that seven entries were made, and after strictly and fairly measuring the depth and width of furrow, and the test with the dynamometer, they award the following premiums:

1st premium to Evan Davis, of Baltimore county, for his Woodcock Plow, \$15. 2d ditto, to Ira Reynolds, of Republic, Ohio, for his Self-sharpening Steele Edge, No. 6, \$10. 3d ditto, to James Kern, of Winchester, Frederick county, Va., for his Double and Single Plow, (in one,) \$8.

PLOUGHMEN.

1st premium to Swan Mears, Baltimore county, \$8. 2d ditto, to Mr. Morgan, East Baltimore, \$5. 3d ditto, to James Shoen, \$4.

Your Committee, after carefully examining the other Plows, did not deem them of sufficient merit to award the premium allotted for the 4th best, nor did they award to the 4th best Ploughman.

The Committee regret to find the interest in the Ploughing Match so much lessened. The Committee examined the Iron Gang Plow, exhibited by B. M. Rhodes, and think it worthy of a discretionary premium, and recommend the sum of \$3. It is too costly an implement to be introduced generally. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L P. SMITH, Ch'n.

HOLLIDAY,
JOHN M. BUCHANAN.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that but three articles were entered for Sweepstake Premiums. One bushel of Indian Corn, entered by J. H. McHenry, of Baltimore county, and one bushel of Irish Potatoes, entered by the same gentleman, and one bushel of Sweet Corn, entered by S. C. Radford, of Philadelphia. For none of the articles entered was there any competition. The Committee think, in their judgment, the two varieties of Corn so different, that a comparison cannot be instituted,—the one being a very fine sample of White Indian Corn, and the other of Sweet Corn, also a very good sample, intended only for table use. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. EARLE, Q. Ann's co.

CHARLES H. TILGHMAN, Q. Ann's co.

DR. THOMAS MARTIN, Talbot co.

[After the Committee made their report, it appeared that two other samples of Corn were entered on the books, but too late, it appears, for a reconsideration by the Committee.]

PAGE'S ENGINE AND SAW MILL.

The undersigned Committee, especially appointed to examine George F. Page's Portable Steam Engine and Circular Saw Mill, beg leave to report, that the said Saw Mill is too well known for its surpassing excellence to require commendation from them. The Engine is entirely novel in many very important particulars. It stands upon four wheels, similar to those of a heavy wagon, has iron axles, and is drawn easily by 6 horses attached, as to an ordinary wagon. It was transported from Mr. Page's shop to the show grounds, a distance of two miles, on Monday last, by 6 horses; the Engine and Mill were set in proper position, a log was sawed into inch boards before sunset of that day. Four horses drew the Engine from the Show Grounds this afternoon, over spongy ground without difficulty. The Smoke Stack has a joint near its base, allowing it to be laid back horizontally upon the Engine when it is being moved. When it is at work, there is a piece of scantling about 4 by 8 inches, and 10 or 12 feet long, laid longitudinally under the forward and hinder wheels on each side, and similar pieces are laid similarly upon the top of said wheels, to which pieces the rims of the wheels are clamped; and by this simple fixture, the Engine is rendered perfectly steady when at work.

The boiler is horizontal, and 8 feet long, and the fire box or furnace extends the whole length

of the boiler, and therefore it is not necessary to cut the fuel shorter than 8 feet. It will burn coal if necessary, as it has an extensive grate. The boiler is peculiar, and is a flue boiler, having return flues. The Engine is upon top of the boiler. The contrivances for oiling are peculiar and complete. The governor is novel in some respects, and works admirably.

It is admirably fixed in respect to dampers to govern the heat; and when the dampers are so adjusted as to make the heat return through the flues, it is impossible for a spark to escape from the Smoke-stack. Mr. Page offers a dollar for every spark that can be made to pass out of the top of the Smoke-stack, when the dampers are adjusted as last stated, and therefore, with a water pan and wire screen fixed under the grate, this Engine can be employed with great comparative safety, near barns and stack yards. By closing the dampers, combustion of fuel is entirely stopped, and loss of heat is prevented during the night.

The Engine, without water, weighs 6500 pounds. Its power is 10 horse. Cost of Engine, \$1250. Cost of Engine and Saw Mill, \$1700. This Engine is warranted to saw 3000 feet of lumber per day.

Your Committee believe this Engine superior to any other Portable Engine that they have any knowledge of, or that has yet been invented; and that it combines all the qualities that can reasonably be desired in a Portable Engine. It has contributed greatly to the interest of the Exhibition. Entertaining these views of this most important invention, we award to Mr. Page the Diploma of the Society. Respectfully submitted by

M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
EDWARD STABLER,
WM. G. THOMAS,
Committee.

Nov. 2, 1855.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

The Committee on Discretionary Premiums beg leave to report, that after a very laborious examination, they are able to bring to the favorable consideration of the Society, many articles of superior merit, and they regret that the finances will not warrant them in awarding such premiums as the merit of the articles would justify under other circumstances. The Reapers were in larger numbers than your Committee have ever before witnessed, and although there are many new and apparently very important improvements made in their construction, still without a trial of their quality in the field, they do not feel authorized to hazard an opinion as to the best Reaper. The Reapers of Messrs. Hussey, McCormick, Atkins, Allen, Burrell, Manny, Ray and Urmy, were represented in all their glory, and one of Hussey's Reapers, with the Dorsey attachment, for raking off the grains. Mr. Jean Blanc, exhibited 30 varieties of new Wild Flax, as he denominates them, and your Committee consider it a wonderful discovery, and therefore recommended a Diploma to Mr. Blanc. It is only necessary to say that Page's Saw Mill was on the ground to give assurance that this class was fully represented, but he had, in addition this year, a Portable Steam Engine, which comes under the supervision of another Committee. Messrs. Robbins & Bibb exhibited their Little Giant Corn and Cob Crusher, Agricultural Boilers, Stoves, &c. Messrs. Sinclair & Co. exhibited a large collection of valuable Implements, but as most of their articles come under the reports of other Committees, it is only necessary to

refer to their Corn Mill, which has heretofore received the highest prize of the Society, and to the Lime and Guano Spreaders (Cooper's Patent) exhibited by them. Messrs. Whitman & Co. exhibited a sample of wove Wire Fence, a broad-casting Machine for grain, Guano and Lime Spreaders, and a large lot of other Agricultural Machinery. Mr. Drury exhibited his superior Stationary Horse-power Corn Mill, Threshers, Corn Shellers, &c., and as usual, drew crowds to his stand. Mr. John Hutton exhibited Tilson's Adjustable Farm Gate, Morrison's Patent Spring Beam Seeding Plough and Cultivator, and Hern's Cider Mill. Phillips' Self-acting Gate was also on the ground. Mr. Urmy exhibited, besides his Reaper, Corn Shellers and Separators, and Corn-stalk Cutters. Brick Machines were exhibited by Messrs. Smith and Scrivner. Mr. W. H. Bangs exhibited Wright's Tire Bending Machine, which is an article of great merit, and we award to Mr. Bangs a premium and a Diploma, as one of the most valuable articles shown your Committee. Mr. Ira Reynolds exhibited a Washing Machine, and a Stone Polishing Machine. Mr. J. A. Weston exhibited Fairbanks' Scales, Shovels, Spades, &c. Messrs. Wanbaugh & Baker exhibited a beautiful Shingle Machine, which certainly deserves commendation, and we therefore award a Diploma; and they also exhibited a Drill and Seed Sower. Shugart's Porter's Patent Washing Machine is a good article of the kind. Willoughby's Improved Spring Teeth, for Drills, is also a good article. Kisterboock's Hot-air Furnace, exhibited by Geddes & Co., and used to warm the large building on the ground, deserves more than a passing notice, and your Committee award a premium of \$5 and a Diploma. Stewart's Patent Cooking Stove is also a very valuable article for the Kitchen, and we award it a Diploma and \$5. The Portable Gas Fixtures of the Baltimore Portable Gas Company is likewise a valuable article, and we award a Diploma and \$5. Mr. Samuel Hunt exhibited some beautiful Harness, and the Committee award him a diploma. Mr. McLaughlin also exhibited some very superior Spring Saddles. Messrs. Rittenhouse & Co. exhibited some superior draining tile, which should meet encouragement from those having wet lands. Mr. John Ryan exhibited a newly invented Rail Road Coupling, for preventing accidents by throwing the cars off the track, which is certainly an ingenious and meritorious article. Wm. Reading exhibited Hughes' Hominy Mill, which appears to convert the Corn into Hominy in a very effective and expeditious manner, and your Committee award it a Diploma, as it converts the corn into the best hominy, without first moistening it. D. Bridenolph also exhibited a Hominy Machine for hand power, which appeared to act well with moistened corn. "Kellogg's Combination Cider Mill, Corn Sheller, Wool and Cheese Press," exhibited by J. D. Koogle, (all in one machine,) has many recommendations, as it effectually performs all these varied operations, and the press is arranged on the Jack-screw principle. We award to this machine a Diploma. Mr. McBride exhibited a Rustic Arbor, a very appropriate thing for the grounds of a country residence. Mr. Dickey exhibited a machine for working butter. Mr. James Taylor exhibited seven cases of stuffed birds and animals, and your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their opinion of the superior and beautiful manner in which they are prepared, and award them a pre-

mium of \$5, and a Diploma. Super-Phosphates and Fertilizers were exhibited by Messrs. Robbins & Bibb, Allen & Needles, DeBurg, Chappell, and Griffith, and as these artificial compounds are becoming as numerous as the quack medicines for man, your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their doubt as to the general benefit to be derived from their use. Although they may all contain some valuable ingredients, the question arises whether these advantages are not overbalanced by the impositions which may be practiced upon the community by unfaithful manufacturers; and your Committee would instance the late imposition in an article called Chilian Guano, manufactured in Newark, New Jersey. The valuable ingredients contained in any of them can be purchased by the Farmers in its unadulterated state, for a much less price than he has to pay for these compounds.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES B. CALVERT, Ch'n.

The Committee on Discretionary Premiums award to B. M. Rhodes, for his Rev. L. L. Longstreth's Patent Moveable Combined Bee-hive, a Diploma.

H. R. ROBBINS, Ch'n.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The following entries were made for the premiums under this head—and samples of Corn were deposited by Dr. E. P. White, of Port Royal, Va.; G. W. P. Smith, of Worcester Co., Md.; R. H. Hare, of Howard Co.; M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, E. V. Dickey, of Pa., and R. R. Griffith, of Baltimore Co. The rules of the Society require that "Competitors must produce a full statement of the mode of cultivation, and accompany the same with certificates of two respectable men, as to product and measurement of the ground, and also exhibit a sample of the crop at the Fair." Awards are to be made at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Except for Corn, the following were the only entries made, viz:—Irish Potatoes, by E. V. Dickey, of Pa., and G. V. Keen, of Baltimore, and of Sugar Beets, Carrots and Ruta Bagas, the only entry was by R. H. Evans, of Howard Co. The following are the only statements that had reached the Secretary at the closing of the Show, viz:

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned certify, that upon Wednesday, the 17th day of October, A. D., 1855, they measured an area of one thousand nine hundred and eight (1,908) feet of the corn field of Robert H. Hare, Esq., said to contain ninety-five acres, and that they considered the above near a fair average of the forty acres contiguous thereto—being indiscriminately taken near the Middle of the same; and they do further certify, that upon the 27th day of the same month, they saw the corn which had been cut from the aforesaid space measured, and found the quantity to be nine barrels and one-tenth of Corn, or eighteen half barrels and one bushel of corn.

JOHN R. D. THOMAS,
GEORGE BURGESS.

264 by 72 feet, equal 19,008 square feet.
19,008 square feet equals 2,112 square yards.
2,112 square yards equal 69.8 square perches,
which equals 0 a. 1 r. 29 8 p., upon which grew 9.1 barrels of corn. If 69.8 perches produce 9.1 barrels, what is that per 160 perches, which is at

the rate of 20.8 barrels per 160 perches, or one acre.

Calculated by

WM. A. SODER, S. H. C.,

For Mr. G. BURGESS,
Which quantity, he says, grew upon the ground of Mr. Hare, and cultivated, &c.

Mr. Soder is Surveyor for Howard County.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products, of the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen:—The forty acres alluded to in the above certificate are a portion of a field which was last in corn A. D. 1845. In 1849 and '50 it bore two successive and heavy crops of Wheat. In 1851 and '52 it was mowed in Clover, and then pastured up to March of the present year, when it was deeply ploughed, without the addition of any manure, laid off and planted between the 20th of April and the 1st of May. Two successive plantings, the second crossed between the checkers of the first, were totally destroyed by the cut-worm, which swarmed in unusual numbers out of the very heavy green or English grass sod, which had been so recently turned over, and on the 7th of June, there was no stand of corn upon the field.

Several of my neighbors advised me to give up the crop. But on the 3d of that month I started two double shovel ploughs, each followed by a corn drill, running the rows from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet apart, and dropping 2 grains at every 30 inches. About the 20th of June, the double shovel plough was run once in the middle, followed by the small harrow twice in each row. The harrow running as close as possible to the young corn, earthed it well up from the little ridges left by the plough. It had one ploughing after harvest, the double shovel plough running twice in the row, at which time it was thinned and carefully suckered.

Although there are many parts of the field which would yield more than the space measured, you will please consider this an application for the premium for the best acre, as well as the best field of a larger size.

If 19,008 square feet give nine and one-tenth barrels, then 160 square perches or one acre would give twenty and eight-tenth barrels. All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

R. H. HARE.

CERTIFICATE.

At the request of Dr. Edmund P. White, of Caroline county, Va., we measured some land upon which there was corn, which he wished to exhibit at the Maryland and Virginia Agricultural Fairs, for the year 1855. We first measured four acres of said land, one acre of which, near the centre, yielded 23 barrels, 5 gallons and $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. The land embraced in the four acres was of uniform quality and fertility, and the production equal throughout.

We then proceeded to measure two acres contiguous to the four, which was a portion of a field of upwards of three hundred acres, which produced 31 barrels, 4 bushels and 3 gallons. It is our opinion that from 50 to 75 acres of that field yielded the same quantity of corn as the aforementioned two acres.

JOHN A. MILLER,
APOLLOS BOUTWELL,
JOSEPH LANDRAM,
RANDOLPH PEYTON,
P. H. PENDLETON.

I happened at Dr. White's while they were shuck ing and measuring the above corn, and measured

another acre of the four acres, the product of which fully sustained the accuracy of their above measurement.

B. R. BATTAIL.

To the Committee on Premiums for Corn, of the Maryland Agricultural Society:

The character of the land upon which the Corn grew, is a deep mahogany loam, resting upon a good red clay soil. It had the benefit, for many years past, of repeated manuring, both animal and vegetable, with clover and plaster, with some ashes, occasionally used. Last year it was in clover, under the three field system, and limed at the rate of about 75 bushels per acre while the clover was growing; 30 had been limed some six years previous, at the rate of 30 bushels per acre. It was broken up as deeply as three strong mules could do it, and sub-soiled with two strong mules, breaking the land to the depth of some fifteen inches. It was ploughed level, and was re-ploughed just before planting, about the 20th of April, and laid off shallow with a small plough, at the distance of three feet 9 inches, and the corn sown in the furrows and covered with a double harrow. When some 12 inches high, it was sided with a small plough, thinned and wed, and left at the distance of from 8 to 12 inches apart, and the dirt returned to it when about two feet high, with a small plough, and the cultivation finished by running a cultivator once between the rows, and laid by with the hoes. This variety of corn is known with us as the *Twin Corn*. There was applied to each acre before the dirt was returned about 150 lbs. of Guano, a bushel of Plaster Paris, and the same quantity of salt. The two acres referred to in the certificate, were broken up at the same time, with three mules. The soil is very much the same as the four acres, but not quite so rich, and was not sub-soiled; and planted the 1st of April, at the distance of about 4½ feet the wide way, and about 2½ feet the near way, and two and three stalks left in the hill, and the cultivation finished by the same application of Guano, &c., as on the four acres.

I offer myself as a competitor for the prize given for the best yield of one acre, and the prize for the best yield of five acres. Respectfully,
EDMUND F. WHITE.

REPORT ON HUSSEY'S STEAM PLOW.

The committee appointed to judge of the merits of the "Locomotive Steam Ploughing Engine," invented by Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, Md., respectfully report, that precisely at the appointed time the engine entered the grounds selected for the exhibition, and was guided by the engineer with perfect facility to the place indicated by the committee.

Three large sized right hand flushing ploughs were attached, viz: Prouty and Mears' centre draught No. 6, Ira Reynolds' steel edged No. 6, ditto, No. 5, and one left hand flushing plough, viz: Ira Reynolds' steel edged No. 5. These ploughs were attached by log chains at distances varying from fifteen inches to five feet, and each managed by a separate ploughman, consisting of two gentlemen from the Western and two from the Eastern Shore, at the head of whom, was James T. Earle, Esq., the worthy President of the Society. The engine was then started at a uniform speed equal to that of a quick walking horse; the ground was thoroughly broken to a depth varying from seven to fourteen inches, and an average width of fourteen

inches to each plough. The engine proceeded across the entire length of the area inside the horse track, being a distance of about two hundred yards, encountering a hard road bed and several large stones, without any diminution in the speed. The power required to perform the same amount of labor was estimated by the ploughman at that of sixteen horses. It was followed by a dense crowd of spectators, who were attracted from all parts of the grounds to witness so novel and interesting an exhibition. Three cheers which made the welkin ring proclaimed the triumph of this noble effort of genius. The crowd were then requested to retire sufficiently to allow the committee to view the operation, when the engine was turned short round and ploughed back to the place of beginning; a right hand plough was then substituted for the left hand one, and the engine traversed the ground a third time, passing close along the edge of the ground previously ploughed. It is proper to remark that the engine was exhibited by the inventor merely to show the power of draught and the facility of backing and turning in any direction. The ground had been much trampled during the exhibition, and at one end there was a considerable ascent. The ploughs were all so far apart that each one had to break a separate furrow.

The committee regret that the necessity for making their report in so short a time after the exhibition, precludes a detailed description of this important machine.

They regard this as the first step in a great revolution in prairie farming, destined by its saving of labor and rapidity of execution, to bring under cultivation the immense extent of land still unsettled in our new States and Territories, many years sooner than could be done in the ordinary way.

In conclusion, the committee desire to express in the most emphatic terms, their unanimous opinion of the importance of this first successful attempt to construct a Locomotive Steam Engine for Agricultural purposes, and recommend to the Society to award the inventor a premium of the first class, and a diploma expressive of the opinion entertained by the Society of the pre-eminent importance of this invention. TENCH TILGHMAN, Ch'n.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A grand exhibition of this Society, beginning Oct. 23d, took place at Boston. Ten thousand dollars were distributed in premiums, and twenty thousand dollars guaranteed by citizens of Boston to cover the expenses of the Exhibition. The highest premiums for horses were \$200, and for horned cattle \$100.

The exhibition brought together a very large concourse of people—the crowd being estimated as high as one hundred thousand people at one time.

Our Maryland Society was represented by Wm. C. Wilson, Esq., of Baltimore County, whose services were brought into requisition as one of the Board of Judges of *Jersey Cows and Heifers*.

CORRECTION.—In the letter of Hon. A. Stevenson, in our last, to Messrs. Robbins & Bibb, an error occurred by the printer, which was so palpable that it would be corrected by every reader without further notice—but our attention has been drawn to it, and we make the correction. In the 12th line from the top of the column, instead of "\$5 and \$6 a bushel," it should of course read "a barrel."

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, December 1, 1855.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, \$1 in advance—6 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$30.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1—1 square per annum, \$10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, \$100 per annum; a single insertion, \$15, and \$12 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Address,
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,

Publishers of the "American Farmer,"

At the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, 138 Baltimore-st.
Over the "Agricultural Office," 5th door from North-st.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and of the Executive Committee, will be held at the Hall of the Society on the first Tuesday in December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of important business. By order,
SAMUEL SANDS, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, that the worthy President, James T. Earle, Esq., was unanimously re-elected. Mr Earle assumed a high responsibility and most difficult duty, in occupying the place so many years filled by his predecessor, Mr. Calvert. It will be a source of great gratification to his many friends, that he has so well justified the judgment of the Society in his first election, as to command a unanimous re-election. It gives us much pleasure to bear testimony to the hearty zeal, energy and ability which have characterised his administration of the Society's affairs.

TREASURER OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It will be seen by the proceedings, that Robert Bowie, Esq., of Prince George's Co., has been elected Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of canvassing the State, to induce the farmers of Maryland to co-operate with the Society in the patriotic objects they have in hand. The main design of the Society is the purchase of a farm and the endowment of a college for the purposes of scientific instruction and experiment. Another is to enable them to increase and enlarge their premiums, with a view to stimulate to more general and extended competition.

Mr. Bowie was for five years the very efficient President of the Prince George's Co. Agricultural Society. Probably no man in the State is better qualified to commend the interests of the Society to the farmers of the State. A Maryland gentleman and farmer himself, thoroughly identified with the farming community, and appreciating the highest views of agricultural improvement, he enters into the work *con amore*. We heartily commend him for his work's sake to the good offices and friendly attention of our Maryland readers.

Mr. Bowie is authorised to receive subscriptions to the *American Farmer*.

FARMERS CLUBS.

We beg our friends not to lose the opportunity of the winter's leisure to form neighborhood clubs, in which they may meet together at least twice a month at each other's houses, or wherever it may suit them, for the purpose of discussing and talking over any matters affecting their business. Let us repeat again and again that the great want of the day among farmers is, that they come together in closer combination and organization. Their success in all matters affecting their interests depends entirely upon themselves, and they will take no effective action upon any question until they learn the strength and power of moving together. Small organizations will tend to large ones, therefore we say let every neighborhood have its own Club.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT RICHMOND.

We are glad to see by the reports that our Virginia friends have had a successful exhibition at Richmond. The State Society seems to be in a highly prosperous condition. The President states in his opening address the number of members to be upwards of ten thousand. In consequence of so large a membership, they found it necessary so to change their constitution as to form a representative body for the transaction of the business of the Society. We hope soon to see in Virginia as in Maryland, results beyond the benefits of mere Annual Exhibitions, valuable as they are.

The President, Philip St. George Cooke, Esq., in his opening address suggests as the legitimate fruit of the future action of the Society, "a course of legislation less neglectful and more promotive of the interests of agriculture. A repeal or modification of the absurd inspection laws. Such a change in the laws respecting draining, diking and the formation of mill ponds as to make them harmonise more with the interests of agriculture. Full and accurate geographical and geological surveys and maps of the State. An Agricultural School in which the sons of farmers would be instructed in the elements of all the physical sciences, together with the application of the same to agriculture. A Professorship of Agriculture, in at least, one of our literary institutions." He suggests also the establishment, at Richmond, of Agricultural Rooms, with a large hall for the use of the Society, and to be used on occasions of public lectures on agriculture, and a place for the deposit and safe-keeping of seeds and plants, of specimens of soils, manures, minerals, &c.; also an Agricultural Library and Reading Room, &c.

B. Johnston Barbour, Esq., offered a resolution which was adopted by the Society, cordially commending the suggestions of Lient. Maury for meteorological observations, &c., as published in the August number of the *American Farmer*, and requesting their representatives in Congress to procure for his plan of observations, &c., for the land, the same encouragement which had been extended to such observations at sea.

The officers of the Society for the past year were all re-elected.

THE GUANO TRADE.

In our last, we presented a brief sketch of the transactions which had transpired during the past Summer, between the Agents of the Peruvian Government and ourselves, on this subject; and the evidence of bad faith which we have shown, has called forth, as we knew it would, the most indignant feelings of the agricultural community. We promised to follow up the subject, and expose the system in its various forms of oppressiveness to the American people, and we shall not lose sight of the object, though from the pressure upon our time and space, we may be compelled to do it in broken doses.

At the recent annual meeting of our State Society, the subject was very early introduced by Col. Chas. Carroll, of Howard County, who in the most forcible manner, denounced the course of action of the Peruvian Government, or its Agency here, and promised on another evening to bring the subject before the Society, with more ample details of the outrageous impositions which have been practiced upon the public. Col. C. was one of a committee of three—Gen. Tench Tilghman and James T. Earle, Esq., our present President, being his colleagues—which had on a former occasion been appointed to confer with the Messrs. Barreda, in reference to the sale of Peruvian Guano, and no wonder, as an honorable and high minded man, felt indignant at the departure from good faith and fair dealing, on the part of these parties, which had been exposed—and took the bold ground, as it will be seen, that he would oppose any experiments, even in testing agricultural theories, where Peruvian Guano is to be used, until some satisfactory arrangement is made to release us from the odious shackles with which we have been bound by these foreign government monopolists. The subject was renewed by the President of the Society, at a subsequent meeting, but the discussion on the alterations in the Constitution which had been presented by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the Society, and on the decision of which it was deemed much of its future usefulness and success depended, extended to so late a period of the session, that the time allotted for the examination of the Guano question, did not permit that extended review of the subject, which would otherwise have taken place. Enough was said and done, however, to elicit the views and feelings of our members, and to prove that they were ready to join with Col. Carroll, in dispensing, if necessary, with the use of the article, rather than be subject to the petty tyranny and vexatious impositions, which have been practiced by these monopolists upon the farmers of our country—they having appeared to act upon the principle so congenial to the hearts of popinjay despots, that because they had the power to oppress and harrass, they preferred to

use that power, when gentleness, courtesy and good faith, would have subserved every necessary purpose, even in their adoration of the mammon god, equally as well, if not better, than the course they were pursuing.

The Society, as it will be seen by its proceedings, has taken a decided stand in the premises, and has placed at the head of a committee to take the necessary steps to carry out its wishes, C. B. Calvert, Esq., its Ex-President, whose well known indomitable spirit and energy, is a sure guarantee that it will not languish in his hands.

The object of our present writing must be mainly confined to the continued evidence of the breach of faith of the monopolists—but we will at the same time endeavor to point out the means by which all the difficulties of the trade can probably be obviated, with, we have not the shadow of a doubt, a decided advantage to the revenues of Peru, who can also be relieved of the many losses, charges, and impositions, which are no doubt practiced upon its Government, in the shape of commissions, fees, losses by sea and land, and the usual stealings for which all that section of the world is noted, and which, probably, is the main cause of the many outbreaks and revolutions which are continually occurring in the South American republics, one of the evidences of which is now directly before our own Government, in the case of the indemnity due to Mexico.

The whole subject, to our mind, can be compressed in a nut-shell; and the Agents, some short time since, we have understood, expressed the opinion, that the plan would probably be adopted by their Government, if any change in the Agency should occur. It is simply, for the Peruvian Government to fix a fair remunerative price for the Guano at the Chincha Islands, and to demand the pay there for every ton which may be loaded, the vessel paying according to its registered tonnage. This would relieve the Government of the exactions we have alluded to; of the losses, to a very heavy amount, by shipwreck; and of the thousand incidental charges, and the enormous commissions which they are paying, and other necessary expenses. This would open the trade to the competition of our mercantile marine, who, instead of being compelled by their charter parties, to lay for months, as is sometimes the case, in the roads of Callao, waiting the dilatory movements of the loading agent at Chincha Islands, with whom this part of the business is also a monopoly, vessels could be loaded in a few days, and the freights (the main excuse for maintaining the high price of Guano,) could be reduced at least one half, and instead of paying \$25 to \$30 per ton, as is sometimes the case, (so it is represented,) it could no doubt be delivered here at \$15 to \$20 per ton for freight. The ingenuity and enterprise of our seamen, and the

competition which would be induced between them, would, we most confidently predict, reduce the price of guano the very first year of the operation of such a change, to \$35, or at most, \$40 per ton, and pay the Peruvian Government a larger net profit than they have ever before received—this, too, would be independent of the immense increase in the demand for the article, by our farmers, among whom it would be more generally diffused, and of course in the same ratio enure to the benefit of the treasury of Peru.

Another object would be thus accomplished, and one of no slight importance. It would prevent a foreign government, or its Agency, nullifying the laws of a sovereign State, on its own territory. The inspection of Peruvian Guano has been to all intents a nullity, by the action of the Peruvian Government agency here—and it is an outrage which calls for the interference of our State Legislature. What is the course pursued by them? A party wishing to purchase, presents himself before the Agent, with cash in hand, and receives an order from him on his warehouseman; this is presented at the guano depot, and when the convenience of the agency permits, it is delivered to the purchaser. The private order to the warehouseman is, empty this warehouse or that, before another is opened; and there is consequently no choice to select from the cargoes which are arriving, or are in store—you know not what cargo you are getting from, and of course the inspection is of no avail—you must take it where, when, and what they please to give you, and you have no redress—you have paid your money, borrowed perhaps for the occasion, upon which you may be paying interest, whilst you are obliged to await the convenience, or the caprice of the Agency,—no discretion is allowed the warehouseman, (as a general rule,) in the delivery—you buy a lot of 50 to 500 tons, and if the delivery, (which sometimes has been made at a distance of two or more miles from the usual place of business, out of the limits of the city,) is once commenced, you must receive it forthwith, though a storm may be approaching, and workmen, drays, scows, or other vessels, cannot be procured to take it away, before it is drenched with rain, when frequently a heavy loss is sustained, which might be avoided by the slightest degree of accommodation or common courtesy—but no, the principle is acted out, that they have power, and they wish to show that, either in mere wantonness,—or, it may be, being destitute of any idea of the genius and nature of our people and their institutions,—they will exercise it—deeming their guano a necessary that we cannot dispense with.

By the change proposed, merchants would make their arrangements for return cargoes for their vessels from the Pacific, and thus competition would be introduced. A choice would then be presented to the farmer in his purchases; and, as is the case now with Mexican and other guanoes, those who import, would sell according to the quality of the article, as tested by the usual analysis, or by the character of the seller, and the farmer would have a fair opportunity of obtaining what he pays for.

We are glad to find that the Rappahannock (Va.) Agricultural Society has taken strong ground upon the subject of this trade, and we hope our Society will receive the co-operation of the State and other Societies of Virginia and North Carolina. Let the farmers and planters of these States, with little Delaware to help on the righteous work,

but make a united and simultaneous movement with the powers that be at Washington during the ensuing winter, and we can guarantee that all we can desire will be accomplished. Now is the time to press this subject home—a revolution has just taken place in Peru, and new rulers are now in the ascendant—the interest of their country can be made manifest to them in the change proposed—but if they are so blind to that interest, or are corrupted by the influence of capitalists and speculators, who have had much the control of this business we fear in Peru, as well as elsewhere, let our government then take the ground proposed by our State Society as an alternative; and deprived of our custom for almost their only revenue for the support of their government, we would probably soon find the present rulers following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors.

We have a number of letters from various quarters of the country, upon the subject of this monopoly—and in every instance (except that of our Delaware friend, published last month) we find a general disposition tending to the same result proposed by our State Society. It is not necessary at present to publish them, but the substance is embodied in the following communication which we find in the Montgomery (Md.) Journal, a county which is the largest purchaser of guano of any of the counties in this or perhaps any other State. It is to the point, and perhaps better, and more clearly spoken than all we have said:

"I have seen several articles in the 'American Farmer,' declaiming against the impositions practised on our community, by agents engaged in the Peruvian Guano trade; I have heard much from those who purchase and use that article as a fertilizer, of the want of good faith in the agents and vendors of guano—that these agents have repeatedly pledged themselves that it should be supplied at fair prices, and in such quantities as the demand might require—that the stated prices should be uniform, and that no one engaged in the business would be allowed to speculate on the farmers, or exact unreasonable prices for it.* This is all true; it is also true that these agents have been allowed to fix the price themselves, and a willingness to pay the prices for the guano so fixed, has been manifested by the farmers, in buying freely, other fertilizers having been overlooked on account of an ample supply and uniform price of Peruvian guano being expected; and when every arrangement has been made by the farmers to adopt the Peruvian guano as the only fertilizer, the price is advanced, in direct violation of agreement, two, four, six, and sometimes ten dollars per ton, according to circumstances. This is an imposition which ought not to be tolerated. Then let us adopt some remedy for the evil.

My object in making this communication is to suggest what, in my opinion, will be an effectual remedy for the grievance, and be just and equitable to all parties concerned—it is this: Let us petition Congress to interpose with the view of protecting the agricultural interest, which it is their duty to do; let us fix a price on the article agreeable to its intrinsic value, which price no doubt, would not only induce importation, but would afford a fair profit. Suppose we say, fix the price at \$40 per ton of 2240 lbs., and ask Congress to lay a duty so as to cover all that Peruvian guano may be sold for over and above that rate at any of the depots where it may be received from. Under such a law, if our farmers were required, from an insuf-

sufficient supply, to pay more than the stated price, that amount would be applied as a revenue to your government. It certainly is competent for Congress to pass such a law, nor can it be doubted that they will do it, when it is manifest by so doing they will effectually check the impositions practiced by an agency established by a foreign government within the United States. Such an action of Congress would work an entire change in the guano trade; the Peruvian Government would then see that their interest would be promoted by selling the guano at the banks for such prices as the demand would indicate, and of course would dispense with their agent in this country; an active competition in the trade would spring up, and the now existing monopoly would be superseded by a legitimate business, which no doubt would have the effect of its being furnished at a lower rate than the stated prices. If those who are interested in this matter approve of this proposition, is it not advisable to act at once, by preparing a petition and having it presented as soon as Congress meets, that their action may take effect within the year 1856.

MONTGOMERY."

*To show how entirely those pledges have been violated, we publish the accompanying correspondence between the committee of our State Society and the Messrs. Barreda—by which it will be seen how unworthily have the thanks of the Society been bestowed; we well remember how our late lamented friend Holcomb, begged the Society to hesitate before that vote was taken—his far-seeing ken distrusted the government of Peru or its agents, as we find in the following record: (See American Farmer, page 200, Vol. 8.)

"Mr. Holcomb, of Delaware, thought it advisable, for reasons assigned by him, that the subject [a vote of thanks for the subjoined communication] should not be pressed at this time."

It was, however, adopted, but the sequel proves that Mr. Holcomb understood them better than others—and we now more than ever feel the loss of his vigorous mind in the present controversy.

One remark more, and we are done for the present. The increase in the demand since the time of this correspondence, has of course increased the revenues of the Peruvian government, but instead of reducing the price, as they promised, they have increased it nearly \$10 per ton,—and instead of availing of the facilities offered them, of keeping it from speculators, and preserving the farmers from imposition and extortion, the Agents have directly, by their proceedings, connived thereat, and placed it beyond the reach of those whom they knew were endeavoring to carry out their own pledges, and the promises of their government, and whom they endeavored to crush by their exactions, whilst aiding in carrying out those pledges.

The following is the correspondence alluded to, which will be found in the proceedings of the Md. State Society, at its annual meeting: (See Vol. 8, p. 198, '99, American Farmer.)

"Gen. T. Tilghman, from the Committee appointed to confer with Mr. Barreda, on the subject of

the sale of guano, submitted the following report and communication, which were read:

The Committee who were appointed to confer with Mr. Barreda, agent of the Peruvian Government, in reference to the sale of guano directly to Farmers, and also as to the price, terms, quality, and amount of the supply, beg leave to report, that they had an interview with Mr. Barreda, and represented to him the injurious effects the present mode of disposing of Guano was calculated to have upon the Guano trade, and consequently upon the interests of his Government, whose resources are derived principally from this source. They called his attention to the fact, that the price fixed by his Government was much greater than a fair value for Guano in Peru, together with the cost of its importation would justify, and that the increased consumption, at a reduced price, would afford an increase of revenue. But if on the contrary, in addition to the high price resulting from the Government monopoly, the farmer should be subjected to the extortion resulting from a second monopoly by the dealers in that article, in addition to the danger of adulteration, it would be the duty of Farmers to adopt counteracting measures, either by discontinuing as a body, the use of Guano until the Peruvian Government would make arrangements to protect them from imposition, or by the substitution of some other fertilizer, the price of which was not liable to the same degree of fluctuation. In reply to this communication, Mr. Barreda explained to the Committee his own views and those of his Government. The subjoined communication from Mr. Barreda, contains all the information on this interesting subject, which a due regard to the interests of his Government will permit him to submit for publication.

In concluding this report, the Committee beg leave to express their opinion, that the further views explained to them by Mr. Barreda, evince a just and enlightened appreciation and regard for the interest of the farmers, as well as of his own Government, and of the mutual dependence on each other. All of which is respectfully submitted,

TENCH TILGHMAN, Chair'n.

CHARLES CARROLL,

JAMES T. EARLE.

Baltimore, October 28th, 1852.

Gentlemen:—Confirming the statements which we had the pleasure of making you in our interview of this morning, allow us to add some remarks which we desire to respectfully submit to the "Agricultural Society" to which you belong.

The consumption of Guano last year, induced us to believe that the quantity shipped would be sufficient, for the present, to fully meet the demand, taking into consideration the natural increase which has been observed in other markets. The stormy weather round Cape Horn, and other unforeseen events consequent upon so long a voyage as that effected by the vessels which bring this manure, have delayed the arrival, in time, of a large amount of tonnage on which we depended, and this gave rise to an increase of price of the quantities remaining in the hands of the dealers, which, though we saw it with deep dissatisfaction, it was out of our power to prevent. We can now assure you that we have taken the steps necessary to avoid, for the future, a like occurrence; and that the worthy and useful class which you represent will not again remain exposed to these inconveniences.

The views of the Peruvian Government and our own, concerning the Guano business, are not, and

cannot be other than those consistent with the interests of both parties concerned in it, that is, the "owner" or "producer," and the "consumer." If the first is interested in furnishing the second with his produce as cheap as is compatible with the relating circumstances—to increase the consumption—and as genuine as can be had—to extend confidence among the customers—the second has the interest in obtaining his supplies from the producer to reach the cheapness and purity desired. This principle of undoubted utility, the same with reference to the Guano trade as to commerce in general, received in both cases those modifications required by private convenience, and it is the convenience of both parties which gives place to the interference of another party between them, as a medium to facilitate their transactions, to approach one another, realizing that distribution of labor which so efficaciously contributes to the progress of the world.

The interest, though, of these interposed hands, is not in any way conflicting with those of producer and consumer, but is, on the contrary, so strongly leagued with them, that any injury to one of them must have a pernicious influence on the others. On application of these principles to the Guano trade, we are sorry to have observed, that the intermediate hands have pursued a course highly injurious both to the interests of the Farmers and those we represent. To avoid its results, as far as we can, we have decided to sell the Guano now coming to our hands to Farmers only, and in lots from one to ten tons. We will adhere to this course until we may have on hand a quantity of Guano sufficient to meet the demand, and when we may be fully supplied, we intend to arrange matters, so as to sell to Farmers any quantity over 20 tons, on time, with satisfactory endorsement, in this city, and at our fixed price of \$46.20 cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

With reference to any change in the price now fixed, we feel confident in stating that the Peruvian Government would be very happy to make some deduction in it, if the sacred engagements and other national and honorable uses to which the proceeds are now applied might allow it. We have reason to expect that this wish will be realized before long.

Having stated with unreserved frankness, the views of our trustee, and our own, with regard to the subject on which you have honored us with a visit, and trusting that they will be found satisfactory to those you represent, we have only to request of you the favor of assuring them, that according to the instructions of the Peruvian government, and pursuing our own inclinations, the agricultural interest of the United States viz: that part concerned in the Guano trade, will have our best exertions in their favor; and that we will endeavor, as far as compatible with our position, to make ostensible our wishes to accommodate the Farmers in their transactions with us, viewing it as a matter of duty and convenience.

We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

F. BARREDA & BROTHER,
Agents of the Peruvian Government.

The Rappahannock (Va.) Society received a circular from the *Farmer's Institute N. York*, taking strong ground upon this subject, which was referred to a committee, who have reported a series of resolutions, calling for the action of their Senators and Representatives of Va. to preserve the farmers from

the "enormous extortions" to which they are subject, and assuring them that they "*are prepared to welcome the adoption of the strongest measures promising relief.*"

PREMIUM FOR THE ESSAY ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Our attention has been attracted to the following letter from Dr. Humphreys, of St. John's College, Annapolis, which we find in a communication from Dr. Higgins, published in the Annapolis Republican of 17th Nov. This letter, as appears on the face of it, was in reply to one from Dr. Higgins, and was a *private* letter, as is evident from the nature of its contents, and never intended for publication; but as it has appeared, for what reason does not appear in the communication of Dr. Higgins, we feel that we have some right to take notice of it, as we have had something to do of late with the same subject, and we deem it proper that the action of the Executive Committee and of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, should be properly presented to the public. The following is Dr. Humphreys' letter to Dr. H.:

ANNAPOLIS, October 31, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have delayed replying to your letter of the 17th September, till the victorious Essay should be before me. I have, now, read both parts. You seem to think that the friends of Agricultural Science must thank me for proposing a premium which has brought out such a production. It may be without fault; but, the aim of the compiler seems to have been, to communicate the *least possible information, to Farmers, on Soil Analysis*. It, certainly, has the merit of *Simplicity*, in a high degree.

The part in the October number, contains what may be read, on the *Elements*, &c. in any common work on Geology, of this date.

The part in the November number, shows nothing more than the usual qualitative tests for the several constituents of a Soil; adding a single example, for each, of the amount which should be found, either to exist, or not to exist, for a specific crop. If the Society are *simple* enough, to pay money for this amount of information; which only *begins* to answer the request, that they put forth; they are bigger fools than I ever supposed them to be.

This opinion is given lest you should take my silence as an acquiescence in the decision of the Committee.

Your obedient servant,
HECTOR HUMPHREYS.

In a recent number of the "*Farmer*," we published a note from Dr. Morfit, one of the judges on the Essays, giving his reasons for the preference of the Essay of Dr. Bickell, in which, after alluding to the report which he says was made by the committee "*without any accompanying statement*," he adds, that his assent was given because the Society had resolved that the premium should be awarded to the "*best Essay*."

In publishing Prof. Morfit's letter, we made a comment, showing that the Essay, according to the Professor's decision, did not meet the requirements of the Society, in offering the premium—

and this was subsequently confirmed by the admission to us of the author himself, that he never contemplated meeting that requirement, as delineated in our exposition.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee in August, at which the subject was brought up, Dr. Higgins stated that the Committee on Essays had directed the preference to be awarded to Dr. Bickell's, but no written report, as is expected of all committees of the Society, was presented; the Executive Committee, however, supposing that the subject had been properly presented to them, took no exception to the informality of the manner in which it was done, and of course, premising that the requirements of the Society had been met in the production of the Essay and Formula, accepted the report of Dr. Higgins, and it was consequently adopted. Prof. Morfit, one of the judges, then felt himself called upon to publish his note, which appeared in the American Farmer for Sept. last, in which the inference is very distinctly drawn, that the reason he had for giving his sanction to the Essay of Dr. Bickell, was, that the terms of the Society called for a decision in favor of the "best" offered, and that Dr. Bickell's was, upon that consideration, according to his opinion, entitled to the preference; but at the same time gave the evidence that it did not meet the requirements of the Society, viz: the production of a formula for the analysis of soils, that could be used by farmers.

Dr. Higgins, in the Republican, refers to the offer of the Society for the premium, in its proceedings at the annual meeting in 1853, and refers to American Farmer, page 179, vol. 9. Upon reference thereto, it will be seen that the President, Mr. Calvert, in alluding to a report of the State Chemist, remarked: (p. 171.)

"With due deference to the opinion of the scientific gentleman, I must say that I am compelled to differ with him. *The analysis of soils, under the present arrangement, is of very little, if any, advantage to the farmer.* It cannot be applied practically, and the expense attending the researches of the State Chemist and his able co-workers, will be wasted."

The subsequent evening, (see page 174,) Dr. Higgins replied to Mr. Calvert's remarks, and asked for instructions as to the intention of the Society "in awarding a premium for the best Essay on Agricultural Chemistry, whether they desired to award it for a dissertation on analyses, formulas, &c., or on the best mode of applying the principles of Chemistry to this branch of industry."

"Dr. Humphreys, of Annapolis, stated that he was one of the Committee on Essays last year, and he could probably answer Dr. Higgins' interrogatory as to what the premium was awarded for. It was not simply for analyses and formula of soils and manures, but was for the method of making the analyses, and the manner of applying the principles of Chemistry to farming. *The analyses made by Chemists might, for the most part, be made by farmers if they were instructed how to make them, instead of*

the experiments being wrapped up as they now are in the language of science. An Essay on Chemistry, to be of any use to farmers, should be in plain, simple language."

After reading reports from Dr. Stewart and Dr. Humphreys, upon Agricultural Chemistry, not particularly bearing upon the subject of the Essay and Formula, we find (p. 179,) that

"Mr. Earle moved to prolong the time for awarding a premium for an Essay on Agricultural Chemistry till the 1st of March next, and that the premium be increased from 50 to \$100. Carried."

These are the proceedings of the Society on the subject at the time referred to by Dr. Higgins, and it will be very apparent what the object was, as explained by Dr. Humphreys, the original instigator of the offer of the premium, and acquiesced in by the Society. To admit the construction Dr. H. has put upon the language in which Mr. Earle's resolution is couched, would have enabled him to have placed in competition for the premium, one of his own reports, or any other compilation, or work from Johnson, Liebig, Norton, or others, who may have written upon the subject, as coming under the head of "An Essay on Agricultural Chemistry,"—the wording of the record was only intended to designate it from others—and if the Doctor had not thought proper to avoid a reference to his own language on the same evening, and the reply of Dr. Humphreys, in the same number of the paper to which he has referred, he would have had no difficulty in understanding what the Society was aiming at.

But let us draw attention to the original resolution for this premium, which will be found in the proceedings of the State Society for 1852, (p. 200, American Farmer, vol. 8). Dr. Humphreys and Mr. Earle, from the Committee on Agricultural Education, made a report, in which they took the ground, that the reports of Chemists detailing examinations which they had made in various portions of the State, were "not directed to the proper point to diffuse the most general and practical knowledge of Scientific Agriculture; inasmuch as the modes of analysis are pretty much limited to the few professional gentlemen who follow this business, and who are likely to find it very profitable, so long as the present system only prevails."

The Committee then add:

"It is believed that a complete knowledge of the soils of the State will not be acquired by such means alone till after the close of the present century. A more direct and effectual plan would be to introduce Agricultural Chemistry into the Schools; and to prepare plain and convenient manuals of its principles, so that every intelligent farmer shall be able to make analyses of the varieties of soil found on his own estate. It is a mistake to suppose that any vast amount of learning is required to do this. The Committee are not speaking of mines and minerals, but of soils and manures. For full and satisfactory examination of these, farmers must look to their own resources, before any very general and thorough survey of the counties will be accomplished. It is rather costly to pay \$5 for a

qualitative analysis and \$20 for a quantitative of a single specimen; and the outlay, after all, is of little avail, when but one sample is taken from a field of 40 or 50 acres. Any enterprising farmer, at a moderate expense, can make these examinations, with sufficient exactness, in regard to the actual deficiencies of his soil, and the *noxious substances* present. With a few simple articles of apparatus, he may hold under treatment a dozen samples at the same time from any one of his fields, and with no very large demand upon his time. Results thus multiplied will rapidly extend the benefits of Chemical Agriculture. *With this view, the Committee recommend that a premium be awarded next year for the best Essay, to be written for this EXPRESS PURPOSE, to enable our citizens to apply the proper tests, and to use the necessary re-agents, to determine the constituents of soils."*

Here it will be seen, is the recommendation of the Committee, upon which the whole proceedings of the Society were predicated in regard to this matter; and the action of the Society was then had, by the offer of the premium, (see proceedings, p. 200, vol. 8, American Farmer,) viz :

"Gen. Tilghman offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a premium of \$50 be offered for the best manual of chemistry, of the kind referred to in the foregoing report."

But to show further the object and intent of the Society, at the Executive Meeting in February last, (the proceedings of which can be found in the June number, American Farmer,) the following proceedings were had :

"Dr. Stewart asked farther instructions with regard to action of Committee on Essays upon the most practicable method of Soil Analysis adapted to the use of Farmers. He said that only about two days had elapsed since the reception of any essay: that the committee were at once called together, but it was found utterly impossible to examine one essay during the interim referred to."

"The President enquired of Dr. Stewart, "If he thought it possible for a farmer with the usual college education to gain any valuable knowledge of the constituents or requirements of his soil by aid of a simplified formula and a few chemical tests, without expensive apparatus?" Dr. Stewart said that he thought it possible to devise such a formula."

"He was then instructed to advise the committee that the formula *most practicable in the hands of the farmer*, was the object in view for which the premium was offered—and that a formula for analysis of manures, must not be regarded at all in connection with this matter, nor referred to in the report of the committee."

The object which the Society had in view, is there made evident to any mind capable of comprehending the simplest proposition; and the construction which Dr. Higgins has put upon the subject, we venture to say, was never contemplated by any other member of the Society or its Executive Committee, at any time; and had Dr. Stewart decided at the meeting alluded to, that such a formula as proposed could not be furnished, there is not a shadow of a doubt that the premium would have been withdrawn; for it would have been out of character for our Society to have offered a pre-

mium of the magnitude of that proposed, for the benefit of Professors of Chemistry.

With these facts before our readers, we will now allude to the subject as presented before the State Society at its late meeting. Whilst the reports of the several committees were being offered, it appeared that a premium had been awarded by a committee, which was given to an exhibitor, who, it was thought, was not properly entitled to receive it; the Executive Committee, however, had directed the Secretary and Treasurer forthwith to pay such premiums as had been awarded, to parties who were about leaving the city, and in accordance with the directions thus given us, the premium had been already paid before the Society had received and adopted the report, consequently if the supposed rightful owner received his dues, the Society would be minus the amount of the premium. The agitation of this premium, and other circumstances at the time, brought the subject of the Chemical Premium to the mind of the Secretary, and he deemed it right and proper, and in accordance with his duty, to ask a decision as to its payment. The facts as above detailed, and the circumstances connected with the whole matter, were laid before the Society in as succinct a manner as possible—the object was to place the subject before the Society, and to get its advice and authority to pay or withhold the premium. Dr. Higgins replied to the statement we then made, and went into an exposition of various matters, (some of which, we see, he has embodied in his communication in the Maryland Republican,) entirely irrelevant to the particular matter before the Society, for which he was several times called to order, and finally stopped before he had finished his exposition. The Secretary then demanded a vote on the question, which being taken, it appeared to us that a majority of the voices heard was against paying the premium. A division was then called for by some member, when nine persons arose in the affirmative; but when the reverse of the question was taken, no one voted against it—why this was the case, of course we cannot decide—but the circumstance brought vividly to our imagination, how futile the complaints we so frequently hear from farmers, of being imposed upon and fleeced whenever opportunity offers, by our towns-people, when they have not the independence and manliness to stand up for their own rights and interests whenever they have the opportunity. We have said there were but nine votes for the payment of the premium in question, in an assembly of probably from 100 to 150, or it may be 200 members present—and who were these nine gentlemen thus voting away the money of the Society? We noted five of them, and found them all residents of this city, including Dr. Higgins, whose names and occupations we could give; who the other four were, we regret we did not have time to notice, but it is very probable, that if they could be pointed out, it would be found that not a single farmer, present, voted for the payment of the premium.

We have deemed it but just and proper to all parties concerned, to publish the above statement to show how far the Society is blameworthy in awarding a premium that was not, evidently, in accordance with its rules, two of the Judges, Drs. Stewart and Morfit, thus in fact deciding. The rules in question are as follows:

"The Judges will be expected in all cases in making their reports, to give the reasons of their decision, (especially in the case of animals), embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animals or articles, to which premiums are awarded. This requisition is earnestly urged upon the attention of the Judges."

"A premium will not be awarded when the animal or article is not worthy, though there is no competition."

In regard to the merits of the Essay and Formula itself, the Executive Committee had no opportunity of examining it before they had decided on accepting Dr. Higgins' report. And as it was a paper emanating from the State Society, we promised to publish it before we had read it. It is before the public, however, and they can decide upon its merits—and here we leave the subject.

THE WHEAT CROP—THE PROSPECT FOR PRICES.

By this time, we suppose, the commercial papers of the country, which have been scouting the idea of any deficiency in the U. S., or of any extraordinary demand from Europe, for our breadstuffs, are beginning to find the sad realities of the state of affairs which we have announced from time to time, since the late harvest. Notwithstanding immense freights upon our rail roads, from this, that, and the other quarter, still the price of grain and flour is gradually and surely advancing—and every successive arrival from Europe brings tidings of a state of affairs which is really appalling to the human mind. From nearly every country in Europe, the intelligence reaches us, of a scarcity in the necessities of life, that is scarcely paralleled, we believe, in the history of the present century. Not only is it ascertained, that England and France are now in our markets for our breadstuffs and provisions, but Russia also, from whose ports in the Baltic heretofore, the millions of Europe have received their supplies, is a competitor for our products, their own territories not affording the necessary quota for the demands of that mighty empire. We have in our last issue given sufficient data for our readers to form their own calculations as to the state of things, present and prospective upon this all-important subject, and must content ourselves, with our columns overburdened with the proceedings of our recent State Show, to give the following concise statement of the prospects for the coming year, that those interested may govern themselves accordingly

From the Baltimore American.

SEEDING WHEAT—The Prospects for Prices in 1856.—Some of the Southern papers are urging far-

mers to put as much of their land as possible to Wheat seed. The Lynchburg Virginian holds that wheat seeding in that State may be continued as late as the middle of December, as excellent wheat has often been made, East of the Blue Ridge, from December seeding. That high and remunerating prices in grain will prevail next year, the Virginian considers beyond a contingency, and yet, it adds, we do not believe from information received that an increased breadth of land at all commensurate with the prospective demand for, and price of breadstuffs has been put to seed in this portion of the State. Taking the lowest estimates of the deficiency of grain in England and France, the deficit for the two countries may be put down at fifty-two million bushels. As this deficiency must be made up before the next harvest, the question arises, whence are these supplies to come? It has been ascertained that the crops of wheat and rye throughout the whole of North Europe also are deficient, and especially in the Baltic provinces and the interior of Germany, where flour is at this moment selling at 70s. per sack. In fact the importations of breadstuffs from these sources and all others, except the United States, including Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Egypt, will hardly be sufficient to meet the deficiency of 20,000,000 bushels in France. Canada and the Baltic Provinces are not relied on for more than six or seven million bushels, and Italy—from which the exportation of breadstuffs has, in fact, been prohibited—together with Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and the Provinces of the Danube, can scarcely do more than furnish the balance, of thirteen or fourteen millions, of the deficit in France. Hence giving the surplus from these sources to France, there still remains the vacuum in England, ranging from a capacity of thirty to fifty millions of bushels, to fill. For this supply the English importers can only look to the United States; and if the supply—say forty million bushels—be obtained from this country, we shall send more grain to England than was exported in wheat and flour to all parts of the world during the year 1855. Our exportations for that year, according to the New York Economist, amounted to less than twenty-nine million bushels. The quota exported to England, according to the English Board of Trade returns, was an average of 976,930 quarters, or less than eight million bushels per annum, for the eight years from 1845 to 1853 inclusive.

If then, as has been assumed, the whole available surplus exported last year from the United States to every part of the world, should be supplied to England, there of course will still remain a deficit. And even should we be able to export this required amount we shall be as last year without a surplus for home consumption at the close of the season, and paying for that purpose, prices as high as in Liverpool. In conclusion we will merely add the following important fact as stated by the Virginian: Our harvest is, on an average, a month in advance of the harvest of Europe, and will consequently come in next season just at that period when a deficiency will be most sensibly felt abroad, and, in fact, when prices, ruled by actual want, must be irrespective of the prospect from English or continental harvest.

—An interesting communication relating to the mountain lands of Western Virginia, is received from Rev. Hy. Ruffner, which will appear in our next.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE—MONETARY PANIC.

The London Chronicle of 22d Oct., (one of the leading journals of England) warns the trading community of the dangers which threaten the Country, as well from the drain of specie, the shortness of the crops of Europe, and the threatening appearance which affairs have recently taken between England and the U. S. In regard to the latter, we have an abiding confidence, that notwithstanding recent events have disclosed the fact, that the abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty has taken place, and that the appearance of things in Central America, connected with this subject, give cause to fear some trouble between the two governments, yet still that there is sound discretion sufficient to avoid any outbreak between two nations, whose every interest is so intimately connected with the preservation of peace—Believing that no serious intention is contemplated by either nation to disturb the present harmony, we pass by this branch of the subject, and copy from the Chronicle the subjoined extracts, upon a subject so directly interesting to our readers. After declaring that there are breakers ahead, and that it is absolutely necessary to make due preparation, the Chronicle says:

"The facts we are about to disclose will alarm some persons, and surprise others; but they must be told, not, however, for the purpose of creating dismay and an exaggerated feeling of alarm, but that there be no longer cause left for false security. The supplies of produce in this country are, unfortunately at such a time of monetary pressure, very limited, whether of corn, sugar, coffee, tallow, or any other important item of general consumption, and there is also a high range of prices, with every prospect, if no certainty, of their going still higher.

"The danger to be apprehended from this cause alone is great and sufficient to make men cautious. The country market is cleared of grain every market day, without exception, and the farmers cannot thresh their corn fast enough to supply the demand. Speculators are hoarding in the knowledge of this and other facts of no less important character. The harvest in the north of Europe is deficient—Russia is buying in our market and that of America, and France is doing the same, and their joint operations must send prices of grain up still higher. But worse than all—and we particularly call attention to the fact, as it is of serious consequence—the English orders for the purchase of grain in the United States, although allowing for a wide margin of profit to the Americans, have not been executed—and why? because they perceive the dangers with which we are either surrounded or threatened, and are holding back for still higher prices, or selling at a better profit to France or to Russia through the agency of Prussia. Another source of our supplies of grain has just been closed against us. The Pacha of Egypt has prohibited the export of grain from his pachalic. And it must not be forgotten that instead of importing grain from Prussia, we are actually shipping corn to Dantzic. Russia of course, is no longer supplying us with grain, but, on the contrary, is competing with us, in not only foreign, but actually our own markets."

MUCK WORMS AND GAS LIME

CHESTERTOWN, Nov. 20, 1855.

Dear Sir:—I sent you, during the Cattle Show, a little box containing muck worms, which have been in great abundance in a corner of one of my wheat fields, injuring the wheat greatly by devouring it, and also by turning up the earth in every direction. The spot so affected is less than an acre. Some years ago I had a compost heap in that place, and last year I had heavy wheat on it, which was beaten down by a violent hail storm, so as not to be worth mowing. Whether this caused it, or what I cannot tell. The land was finely set in clover, a heavy lay of which was ploughed under in August last. I would like to have the experience of some of our farmers in regard to this worm, and to learn whether it renews its ravages in the spring, also what is the best means of destroying the insect.

Please to inquire what is the value of gas house lime as a fertilizer. You might call out the information of some of your subscribers on this point. I remember that Dr. Higgins deemed it valuable. Will the soil receive any but light dressings of it? and what is its value compared with other lime.

Very truly yours,

J. A. PEARCE.

The box mentioned above did not come to hand. We should be glad to hear from any of our readers who may have any knowledge of the worm as described by Senator Pearce. It will oblige us also to get from any one who has had experience in the gas house lime, information as to its value. Theoretically at half the price of fresh lime, for which it has sold in the market, it ought to be a much more economical application. It should be exposed for some time to the atmosphere, before using, that it may get rid of the sulphur imbibed in the process of purifying the gas.—Eds.

UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Society held their Exhibition at Petersburg during the third week in October. We learn from the *Southern Farmer*, that taken as a whole, the exhibition was a superior one, and surpassed the general expectation. In some important departments it excelled that of the previous year.

The Society passed resolutions looking to the endowment of an Agricultural School to be located on or near the Union Agricultural Society's model and experimental farm near Petersburg. We observe that a Maryland exhibitor, Mr. Stonestreet of Montgomery, shared the premiums for Devon cattle, and that our friend, Col. Ware, swept the board with his famous Cotswolds taking all the premiums offered for long wools.

James C. Bruce, Esq., of Halifax, Va., was elected President of the Society.

North Carolina State Society.—This Society held its Annual Exhibition at Raleigh, commencing the 16th October. The North Carolina Cultivator says: "Considered as a grand popular convention, a pleasant re-union of the sons and daughters of North Carolina in the Capitol of the State, the late Fair far surpassed in numbers and the interest of the scene, those preceding it."

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

DECEMBER.

As our columns will be largely occupied with the report of the late *Maryland State Agricultural Society's* exhibition, we are admonished that our remarks this month upon the work of the farm must be brief, and it is fortunate, as such is the case, that the out-door labors of December, are of such a nature as to be detailed within a small compass. We will, therefore, address ourselves to the work of pointing them out.

FATTENING HOGS.

The hogs that you have up, under the process of fattening, should receive particular care; they should receive three feeds a day, and these feeds should be given them regularly at the same hours, as regularity in this respect, is essential to ensure their taking on fat. If economy were consulted, their food should be given them in the form of meal, which will be all the better of being cooked; we believe one-fourth the quantity of corn may be thus saved, and that the time of fattening may be materially shortened. Cleanliness is a great help; the trough should be washed after each meal, their bedding, whether of straw or leaves, should, at least once a week, if not oftener, be removed: charcoal, rotten wood, and ashes should always be accessible to them, and care must be observed to keep them at all times provided with water to drink, as the feeling of thirst may render it necessary.

No animal affords more urine than the hog, and as that of the grain fed hog is rich in the elements of nitrogen, it becomes an object of the very first importance, that care be taken to prevent its going to waste. The most economic plan for preserving it, is to keep the yards attached to the pens of the hogs, at all times, well covered with rough materials, as wood's-mould, marsh mud, or other kindred substances, which rough materials should be added every week or so. To prevent the escape of the ammonia as it may be formed, their yards should be strewn with plaster at least once a week. We have said that the urine of the hog, when fed with grain, is rich in the elements of nitrogen, and in proof of that fact, we will state, that in every 100 lbs. there is 5.64 lbs. of Urea, which is equal to so much ammonia, the substance that gives to Peruvian guano its greatest value; besides which, it has 12.1 per cent of the Soda, 7.0: Phosphate of Soda, 19.0: Silica 8.8 carbonate of potash; chloride of sodium, 53.1: Sulphate cent, so that it is alike rich in the organic and inorganic food of plants; hence its great value as a fertilizer of the soil, and hence the necessity of saving it.

COLLECTION OF COMPOST MATERIALS.

From the high estimate that we set upon compost manures, as the medium through which the soil can be supplied with mould—the vital principle of every soil—we repeat our invocation to our readers, to employ teams whenever the weather may remain open, in the collection of all rough materials on their farms that is susceptible of being converted into manure, and of forming them into compost heaps. Let no one suppose he has not supplies of this kind on his farm or plantation, for their name is legion—some estates may, and

doubtless, have more than others, but there is no estate but could furnish a considerable quantity, and thus enable its owner to feed his crops more liberally than he has heretofore done, if he would exert the necessary energy in its collection. It is a truth, that any substance which has had life, has the property of producing life again, whether that substance be animal, or vegetable, or organic. This opens a wide field to cull from, which, if properly availed of, will produce fruits of great value. Let us name some of those substances that are fit for the compost heap; the earth from headlands, fence sides, fence corners, wood's-mould, leaves, river, creek, and marsh mud, peat, the sods from fields covered with sedge-grass; the scrapings of roads and wood-piles; the scraping of ditches, weeds, sea-weeds, sea-slush, cotton seed, in a word, anything having in it animal and vegetable remains, are proper substances for the compost heap. With every two loads of such substances, there should be mixed one load of barn-yard or stable manure, to bring on decomposition in the rough materials. As the composts are formed, which should be formed layer and layer about, each layer should be strewn with plaster, say in the proportion of one bushel of plaster, to twenty-two-horse cart loads of the materials formed into compost. The compost heap should be made in a conical form, strewn over with plaster, patted down, and if possible, covered over. If a covering of boards be not practicable, one of pine or cedar brush will prove useful. It would be a saving of time, by lessening the distance of hauling, if these compost heaps were formed in the fields where they are to be used next spring.

SUPPLYING FIRE-WOOD.

Cut down, prepare, and haul into your yards, a full supply of fire-wood to last you until this time next year. Be sure to have it hauled in before the roads become too bad for the team to travel with anything like comfort or ease.

FENCING MATERIALS.

Be sure to get out, and have hauled into the barn-yard as much fencing stuff as you will need the coming year. When in your barn-yard, employ every spare day through the winter, in making it into posts and rails. Be sure to get out enough to make all the new fences you may need, and repair all the old ones that may require repairing.

WINTER PLOUGHING.

If you have any stiff clay land that you intend for spring crops, seize every occasion of suitable weather through the winter months, to have all such land ploughed, and we here repeat our former advice—do not plough when the land is either wet or dry, but choose that time when it is moist. By winter ploughing, stiff clays become greatly improved in texture, while countless insects will be destroyed by exposure to the frost.

STABLING AND SHEDDING.

Stock of every kind should be provided with stabling or sheds during the cold and inclement weather of winter and early spring.

MILCH COWS.

Milch cows must receive particular attention during the winter months; besides supplies of hay, or fodder, they should receive messes of roots, or meal slops of some kind. They should be fed three times a day, at regular stated hours, with the former, and receive morning and evening slop messes, as no cow can be expected to give much milk, un-

less she receive succulent, as well as dry food; she should be watered three times a day, cleaned down morning and evening, she should be well provided with clean bedding, and receive twice a week 2 oz. of salt, or the same quantity of salt, oyster-shell lime, and finely sifted ashes, mixed together, and have access to a dry yard for exercise. The shed in which she may be confined should face the south, or south-east, be water proof, and protected from the north-west winds.

YOUNG CATTLE.

These should be provided with a yard to themselves, and have a comfortable dry warm shed, to retire to from the weather. With regard to their feeding, it should be of a character to keep them in good growing condition, besides hay or fodder, which should be given them three times a day, they also should receive some kind of grain feed, to encourage the growth of muscle as well as a moderate degree of fat. Young cattle stunted in their food the first and second years, never attain their full growth, or that symmetry of form of which they are susceptible. We would not so feed them, as to promote a state of obesity, but we certainly would have them so kept, as to promote the full and perfect development of their frames. Attention should be paid to watering them three times a day, and salting twice a week.

WORKING ANIMALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

These should be provided with warm, dry stables, which should be well ventilated; their stalls should be well and cleanly bedded; they should, be fed and watered thrice a day, receive 2 ozs. of salt, or the same quantity of the salt, ashes and oyster-shell lime mixture twice a week; they should be curried or combed, and brushed down morning and evening.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

It appears to us to be true economy everywhere, where the winters are severe, that sheep should be provided with a good tight warm dry shed. In such locations, shelter, comfortable shelter should be the first thing to be looked to in the winter management of sheep. We do not think that they should be confined therein; but have access to it whenever their inclination, or the state of the weather should render protection necessary. The sheep shed should face the south, or south-east, and open into a yard in which the sheep might exercise at pleasure. The shed to be of such dimensions, as to allow each sheep when standing at his rack to feed, from 15 to 18 inches of space, racks and troughs should be provided. The floor of the shed should be littered some inches in depth, with leaves or straw, which should be increased or added to, at least once a week, so as to keep the sheep clean. Protection from the weather, increases the weight of the fleece, improves its elasticity and softness, and saves food. Their food should be alternated between fodders, straw, hay, roots, and grain meal, as change of diet is conducive to health; in their shed there should be a trough, in which a supply of rock salt should always be kept: the yard should have pine boughs brought into it at least once a week, for the sheep to browse upon: the sheep should be as regularly watered as cattle.

With regard to the quantity of food per day, Thayer, who is excellent authority, says:— $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of dry fodder for a sheep daily are necessary, and the greater proportion of this in nutritious hay,

compared with dry straw, so much the better. Where hay is not plenty, it is usual to have recourse to grain-fodder, oats, rye, and barley are equally good; where peas, beans, and vetches are largely cultivated—these may be used. The grains are given them either threshed or unthreshed; more frequently they have the rough grain mixed with chaff somewhat moistened. It is customary also, especially with the kernels of the leguminous fruits (peas, beans, &c.,) to soak them; others prefer to fodder with the pods strewed on chopped straw, &c. Sheep which have daily $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of hay and 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 lb. of hay and 2 lbs. of potatoes and some straw, can be kept in a well-fed and milk-producing state.

Veit, the professor of agriculture in the Royal Institution of Bavaria, says, that the need of fodder is proportioned to the live weight of the sheep, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of the value of hay is required daily for every 100 lbs. of live weight, to keep the animal in a profitable state.

Spooner, says, that sheep grown take up $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their weight in hay per day, to keep in store condition.

From these opinions of eminent authors, it is evident, that the quantity of food per day depends upon the size of the sheep: so that the Southdown, which probably weighs 100 lbs., would require $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of hay per day, or its equivalent in roots, or other food, while the Bakewell, or the Cotswold, or other large breeds would require much more, say 5 lbs. of hay daily, or its equivalent in other food.

Morrell in his *American Shepherd*, in speaking of the importance of green food for sheep, says:

"The feeding of green food, such as potatoes, apples, hemlock, or pine bows, &c., is strangely disregarded by a large majority of American sheep growers. This is a prominent point of attention in German management; indeed it is thus in every section of the Continent where fine woolled sheep are cultivated. The sheep, in localities suitable to its general habits, at no period of the year is it so perfectly healthy and thrifty as during the season of green pasturage; and from this the inference should be deduced, that succulent food is the prominent inducing cause. Confinement wholly to dry food does not comport with that variety of condiment, which has been so frequently urged; and consequently, if a provision is not made of something else, it will be followed by disorganized action of the digestive functions, producing costiveness and constipation. The disease so frequent and fatal in American flocks, called the "stretches," results from costiveness; but this is scarcely known in England, which arises from the large quantities of succulent food the sheep are supplied with during the winter months. In addition to this, further proof may be found in the fact that it is never known to attack the animal during the grass season. The writer speaks from personal observation, in stating that a supply of green food is indispensably necessary as a preventive of this disease."

"In addition to green food operating thus, it has a tendency to increase the wool and yolk secretions, and thereby those valuable properties of wool, such as elasticity, softness and soundness, are increased and perfected; and withal being conducive to health, the condition is improved, and consequently an augmented quantity of wool is a certain result."

BROOD-MARES IN-FOAL.

These should be moderately fed with grain—oats best—receive, say, 1 gallon oats twice a day, and 21 lbs. of good hay per day, and be otherwise treated like the other horses.

IN-CALF COWS AND HEIFERS.

These animals should be regularly fed three times with hay a day; they should be watered as often, salted twice a week, have comfortable quarters under a shed, be well bedded; have a yard to exercise in. About a month before they calve, they should have slops to encourage the springing of their bags.

BREEDING SOWS IN-FIG.

These animals should be kept to themselves, fed moderately with nutritious food thrice a day, have dry, warm, well littered beds; be supplied with charcoal, ashes and rotten-wood. Within a month of the time of piging, they should be fed with nutritious slops, not forgetting to water them thrice a day.

STORE HOGS.

Keep these in good growing condition,—provide them with clean warm lodgings, charcoal, ashes and rotten-wood, and have them watered three times a day.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Treat these as we advised last month.

OIL FOR MACHINERY.

Oil your machinery in winter with the best winter pressed Sperm Oil. When at work, oil your machinery frequently, taking care to wipe the dust and dirt off the part just before applying the oil. Neglect in oiling and the use of bad oil, wear out more machinery than people are aware of.

GATES TO FIELDS.

Let a neat, light, well-hung gate be substituted for every pair of bars which now form the means of entrance to each of your fields.

DITCHING AND DRAINING.

Avail yourself of all suitable periods, to ditch and drain any wet lands you may have.

SLEIGHS.

Overhaul your sleighs, have them repaired and repaired, so that they may be in readiness for the accommodation of the ladies of your family before the first snow comes.

CHRISTMAS.

As this day will have come and gone before we shall again have an opportunity of conversing with you, permit us to wish you a merry Christmas, and the health, heart, and every appliance to enjoy it.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.**DECEMBER.**

The labor in the garden this month is so trifling as to scarcely need being stated, but we will enumerate a few things that should be attended to.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

If you have cauliflower and cabbage plants growing in hot beds, every fair, mild day you should uncover the frames, that the plants may enjoy fresh air; otherwise they will become weak and spindly; all dead or dry leaves should be picked off and removed, as it would be injurious to the plants to let them remain.

LETTUCE.

If you have lettuce plants set out on a warm border to head, you may preserve them by making a slight platform and covering them with a mat, or a thick layer of straw.

SMALL SALLADING.

Seed of small sallading should now be sown in hot beds.

MANAGEMENT OF STIFF CLAY-BEDS.

If you have any beds of stiff clay soil in your garden, spade them up, to be broken down and improved in texture by the frost.

GARDEN FRUIT TREES.

If you have any fruit trees in your garden whose bark is filled with moss, or become rosy, scrape them, and give the body of each tree a painting with a mixture comprised in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. of flour of sulphur and 1 quart of salt, to be well mixed together and applied with a whitewash brush. Next spring early, (or now if the ground is not frozen,) dig in around each tree, 2 inches deep, as far out as the limbs extend, a dressing of well rotted manure, then strew over the ground manured 1 gallon, or of bone-dust, $\frac{1}{2}$ a gallon of ashes, 1 quart of salt and 1 quart of plaster. The effect of this treatment will be to greatly improve the health and appearance of the trees, improve the quality of the fruit, as well as increase the productive capacity of the trees. The bone-dust, ashes, salt and plaster should be raked in.

FLORICULTURE—FOR OCTOBER.

Prepared for the American Farmer, by John Feast, Florist.

This is the beginning of winter, when work out of doors is brought to a close, and every thing set aside till the opening of spring, and all that is requisite will be to keep every thing properly protected in some way or other from the severity of the frost, if too tender to stand the winter. Many plants the first winter after planting require protection, until they are acclimated and become strong. Many of the finer evergreens will be better if wrapped up with straw, or something to shade them from the sun when in a frozen state, which reaction is the cause of so much decay in vegetation—thus clearly showing a plant will survive on a northern aspect, where it on the opposite will perish, which renders shading necessary, if a plant is exposed to the full rays of the sunshine when young and tender; many plants are annually lost in this way for want of this slight covering. Avoid putting any material too thick to cause dampness, for this is another evil resorted to, which kill more plants in borders than natural frost. Experience has taught us that many plants, as roses, carnations, and many others have been destroyed by being covered too thick with a material as long litter, which often proves fatal. Plants in the house will require the attendance necessary in keeping them clean and free from insects. Ventilate the house fine days, and keep up fire enough to resist the cold; be careful in watering, and tie up such as are needing support. Repot those in larger pots, as they grow, to forward them—such as Cinerarias, and all of rapid growth. Keep up a supply of young stock, by putting in cuttings of such plants as are scarce and worth keeping. Pot off all seedlings and cuttings in small pots, and shade for a few days. Cold frames out of doors protected by mats or shutters, and a lining of leaves or long manure, thick enough to resist the frost. Give plenty of air, and close the sashes early, for fear of being injured by the cold air, if left open too late in the day; keep out the damp as much as possible, by not watering too much, only to such as are really dry.

From the Baltimore American of 24th inst.

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."—We don't know that we have ever heard this sentence more appropriately applied than it was the other day while in conversation with a farmer friend in relation to the *Scott's Little Giant Mill*, and we really think that every farmer should have one if he is obliged to sell a horse to procure it. We are informed that several spurious Mills have sprung up lately, but the *Little Giant Mill* advertised by our friends in Light street, (Robbins & Bibb) is the thing, get that, and our word for it you will never regret it, for it is literally the "Poor Man's Friend." decl-it

FROM MANSFIELD.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati daily Gazette.

MANSFIELD, November 10th, 1855.

Quite an excitement was created here this afternoon, growing out of a contest between Corn Crushers. It appears that some two weeks since, Messrs. Scott & Hedges, of Cincinnati, advertised in the papers of this City that they would give a Silver Cup to any Mill that should grind faster and finer, with the same amount of power, than their mills the "*Little Giant*."

They appeared in due time upon the ground, with two sizes of Mills, the Leavitt Mill, or Excelsior as it is called, was entered in competition by Messrs. HALL & ALLEN, who are manufacturing them in this place. Mr. Leavitt, the patentee, was present and superintended the operating of his Mill—who at first was unwilling to have the trial made with old dry corn. Mr. Hedges, who exhibited the *Little Giant*, insisted on using the old corn, as he was unwilling to have only a partial test, which would be the case if soft, new corn was used. Finally, after much hesitation, they yielded to Mr. Hedges' demand.

The grinding commenced with the *Little Giant*, which ground a given quantity of Corn in sixty-three revolutions,

using two light horses on the No. 4 Mill, which moved off easily and ground the amount without stopping. A half bushel of meal was sifted, and about one quart out of the amount was found too coarse to pass through the sieve. The Committee that had been appointed to superintend and decide the contest, then repaired to the Leavitt Mill, when the same amount of corn was ground, which required 73 revolutions, although Mr. Leavitt worked but one horse, which was a very heavy, stout one—the draft was evidently too hard for him, as he stopped three times, and was allowed to rest. On sifting the meal there proved to be five or six quarts too coarse to pass the sieve, instead of one as in the case of the *Little Giant*. The Committee after a few moments consultation, reported substantially as above, and returned the Cup to Mr. Hedges, who thanked them kindly, and remarked that it twice before had been won over the Leavitt Mill, and if a favorable occasion offered it would be risked again. Mr. Hedges then called the attention of those present, saying that he would grind some shelled Corn—then put on bushel in the hopper, which was ground out in four minutes at a moderate walk. Mr. Leavitt ground a like quantity, and was five minutes—his horse being hurried to a considerable more speed, no sieve was used; but it was admitted by all that it was much coarser than that ground by the *Little Giant*.

Mr. Hedges, then, at the request of some farmers, ground some new Corn very satisfactorily. Mr. Leavitt ground some also, which appeared very fine—but upon taking the Mill apart it was found to be gorged with cobs—admitting only the shelled corn to pass. In the opening of the contest, the *Little Giant* had but few friends—all seeming to be in favor of "our Mill;" but the earnestness and assurance with which Mr. H. pressed the contest, gained for it friends, although at one time there was a semblance of hostile demonstrations, which our good people soon quieted—and the matter ended quite pleasantly, and the *Little Giant* came off triumphant. decl-it.

"AN EYE WITNESS!"

READING PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.



THE Subscribers have purchased the exclusive right to make, sell and use this noted Sheller in Delaware, Eastern Virginia and Maryland. As our Shellers are made of Boiler or Wrought Iron, there is no danger of bursting or breaking.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Price of Plain Sheller, | \$35 cash; | \$37 50 4 months. |
| " with Fan attached, | 50 " | 53 4 months. |
| Also, Hand Shellers, from | 12 to 16. | |

MARYLAND STATE FAIR PREMIUM, Colburn's Portable Grist Mill, Uncle Sam, which took the Premium over Scott's *Little Giant*, and all others in Baltimore this fall. Price, \$50
 Horse Powers, from 80 to 110. 30
 Van Wickle, or Gilbert Wheat Fan, at 130 to 150. 30
 Wemple Thrashers, at from 130 to 150.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural Machinery, constantly on hand at the DELAWARE CITY AGRICULTURAL WORKS. Orders promptly attended to by

COLBURN, HYDE & Co.

P. S.—Freight paid to Baltimore.

ALEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS Institution is a select BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Men and Youth in the city of Alexandria, Va. The number of students continues, as in former years, to be limited to as many only as can receive the minute attention of the Principal, it being his desire to combine, as far as practicable, the social and moral advantages of a family, with the classification and discipline of a school.

The Principal brings to his assistance in the pursuit of his profession, the experience of nearly twenty years, during which time he has been engaged in the instruction of young persons from almost every section of the Union, and upon the result of his efforts with whom, he is willing to base his claim for continued patronage.

It is the practice of the Principal to devote to the government and instruction of the Students, as much personal attention as is consistent with his other duties; yet he spares no pains in the selection of those whom he calls to assist him in the school, they being gentlemen of liberal education, and of known fitness for their profession.

Student may prepare themselves at this School for entering any class in College, or for the active business of life. Especial attention is given to the study of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Mathematics, as well as to the ordinary English branches.

The most recent improvements for warming, ventilating, and lighting the establishment, are introduced, which contribute much to the health and comfort of the students.

Circulars may be obtained on application.

decl-1t. CALEB S. HALLOWELL, Alexandria, Va.

FOR SALE.—Having determined to retire from the Mercantile business, I now offer for sale my **LOT, DWELLING, STORE HOUSE**, (30 by 40 feet,) **GRANARIES, &c., &c.** Also my whole stock of **GOODS**, embracing Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass, Dirt and Hollow-ware, Queensware, Lumber, &c., &c. If the above named property is not sold at private Sale before the 26th (Tuesday) of December, next, I shall then commence selling at Public Auction, and continue from day to day until all is sold. For further particulars, address, **WM. B. JACOBS**, decl-1t. Modest Town, Accomac County, Va.

TO FARMERS!

WOODBURY'S LEVER MOUNTED HORSE POWER, Thresher and Cleaner, capable of threshing and cleaning one bushel of wheat per minute. This machine received a first premium at the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware State Fairs, and at numerous County Exhibitions, where it has been brought in competition with other machines. This machine need only to be seen to be properly appreciated. Manufactured and for sale by **C. B. ROGERS**, Seed & Agricultural Warehouse, decl-3t. No. 99 Market street, Philadelphia.

SELF RAKER.

OBED HUSSEY, is now building **SELF-RAKING REAPING MACHINES WITH SIDE DELIVERY**, for the harvest of 1856. The change from reaping to mowing, will be simple and convenient.

The Self-raker will be simple in its construction, and warranted to perform well. The additional cost for Self-raker will be thirty dollars; should it not give satisfaction, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded, while the reaper itself will remain a good hand raker, and far superior to any heretofore made, in consequence of important improvements introduced this year, among which is the enlargement of the road wheel, and a general lightness, tending to easy draft. Notwithstanding the introduction of the above important improvements to meet the requirements of *Young America*, Obed Hussey will continue to manufacture his long known, and well established Reaping and Mowing Machines, for farmers who are satisfied with a good thing.

ONE HORSE MOWING MACHINES.

The Subscriber is now building one horse Mowing Machines, with an important new feature, which, from the result of recent trials, during the month of October, on heavy second crop grass, promises to supercede all others now in use.

Price of one horse Mowers, \$ 90 00

do with additional apparatus for reaping, 100 00

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders addressed to **OBED HUSSEY, BALTIMORE, MD.**, as early as possible; those who intend to send their old machines to the subscriber to be repaired, should do so with as little delay as possible, that they may be returned before Spring.

The subscriber will take this opportunity to say, that the report in circulation, to the effect that he exhibited his reaper at a trial in France, and was beaten, is not true, he had no machine in France, and was not there himself. decl. **OBED HUSSEY.**

SUPERIOR IMPROVED SWINE, &c., &c.

MY breeding stock of Essex and Suffolk Swine is now large, (having been selected by myself, with great care and particularity,) so that I expect to be able to supply a considerable demand for Pigs next Spring, or which I solicit orders. I also breed the pure Chester county Hog, and crosses of the China, with the above varieties. I have now for sale an Essex BOAR and SOW, in pig, four years old; four young SOWS, 8 to 15 months old, the older ones in pig; two BOARS, 8 months old, and 12 PIGS, 2 to 4 mos. old; most of them males; a very superior SUFFOLK SOW, 6 years old; a large Chester County BOAR, 16 months old, a Chester County SOW, 12 months old, and 5 pairs fine Chester County PIGS and SHOATS. Also 3 grade bull YEARLINGS and 1 CALF, (Devon & Durham;) one very fine pure bred DEVON BULL CALF, out of my best Devon Cow, sired by my superior bull Ben Bolt, and 8 young Cotswold SHEEP, two of which are bucks. decl-1t.

THOS. A. HARDY Norfolk, Va.

VALUABLE THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.—We are authorized to offer for sale stock from the most valuable and celebrated herds in this country—and at prices unusually moderate—consisting of DURHAMS, DEVONS and AYSHIRE, of all ages. Also, Suffolk and Chester PIGS of the most approved character, and South Down and Cotswold BUCKS and BUCK LAMBS. Some of these Sheep and Swine took the highest premiums in their class at our late State Show. Apply to **S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON**, decl-1t. Office American Farmer

BALTIMORE MANUFACTURED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the information of our Agricultural friends, we publish a list of Premiums awarded us last month, by the Maryland State Agricultural Society. The wide margin and honors conferred by the Society in favor of our establishment, renders it unnecessary for further comment. The Premiums awarded us are as follows, viz:

For the best Sweep Horse Power—**Sinclair & Co's Bevel Gear Segmented.**
For the best Thrashing Machine—**Sinclair & Co's Wrought Iron Elastic Cylinder—open concave.**
For the best Railway Power—**Amount divided.**
For the best Straw Carrier—**The Revolving Apron.**
For the best Horse Rake—**Double Revolver.**
For the best Ox Yoke—**Sinclair & Co's improved.**
For the best Grain Cradle—**Iron Braced.**
For the best Straw and Fodder Cutter, for Horse power—**Sinclair & Co's Screw Propeller Feed.**
For the best Straw and Fodder Cutter, for Hand power—**Sinclair & Co's Screw Propeller Feed.**
For the best Horse Power Corn Sheller—**Reading's Patent.**
For the best Hand Power Corn Sheller—**Improved Iron Spout.**
For the best Corn Stalk Cutter and Grinder—**Sinclair & Co's Improved.**
For the best Root Cutter or Grubbing Plow—**Sinclair & Co's Patent.**
For the best Vegetable Cutter—**4 Knife Vertical.**
For the best Drill Barrow—**Sinclair & Co's Improv'd.**
For the best Hay and Manure Forks.
For the best Bramble Scythes—**Sinclair & Co's make.**
For the best Bramble Hooks—**Sinclair & Co's make.**
For the best Wheat Cleaning Screen—**Cylindrical.**
For the best Cultivator—**Expanding Corn.**
For the best Harrow—**Chain Drag.**
For the best Roller—**Sinclair & Co's Serrated.**
For the best Corn Planter—**Sinclair & Co's Pattern.**
For the best Plow for lands infested with Pea Vines, Wire Grass, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.,

decl1 MANUFACTURERS, BALTIMORE.

THE BALTIMORE MARKET.—Nov. 28.

The latest arrivals from Europe, have dissipated the war panic between this country and England, and the public mind in England had settled down to the insufficiency of any real cause for such an alarm. The money panic had also in a measure subsided, and affairs in a commercial point of view had decidedly improved. Flour and Grain had also advanced, which has had an effect on our market, notwithstanding the unusual amount of grain which has arrived within the last 10 days.

Flour, Howard-st. and City Mills, \$9.35.—Wheat, is active and firm; white, good to prime, 2.13a 2.30; and choice parcels, 2.23a 2.25; reds, good to prime, 2.08a 2.15. Corn, firm, 80a 85 for new yellow, and 75a 80 for new white—old Corn, 70a85.—Rye, Md. and Va. 1.06a1.10, and Pa. 1.18a1.20. Oats, 40c. Cloverseed, 8a8.75, as in quality—the impression is, the crop is very short at the West, and prices will probably advance. Timothy Seed, 33a33.50; Flaxseed, 1.90 a3.0. Whiskey 40c. for city, and 40½¢ for Ohio. Sugars firm, with an upward tendency. Rice, 5½c. Provisions are very firm. Molasses, N. O. 40c., P. Rico, 35a37, Cuba, 35a36. Cotton is firm, under the latest advices from Europe—Gulfs and Uplands, selling at 9½ to 11½ per lb. Beef Cattle, demand good, at \$2.50a4.50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$3a3.75 net, averaging \$3.50 gross. Hogs, 8a8.50 per 100 lbs. and in demand. Sheep 33a33.57 per head. Tobacco continues quiet, and without change, the stock and receipts light, and sales mostly to manufacturers, shippers not being disposed to purchase at present. Wool, unwashed common, 19a21, tub washed, 28a32, pulled 25a28. Merino, 30a35, com. fleece, 38a40, ¼ to ¾, 39a38, ¾ to full do, 37½a42½. Wood, Pine, 3.75a4 per cord; Oak, 4a4.50; Hickory, 5a5.25 per cord. Coal, Anthracite, 5.50a6.50, as in quality. Guano, no change, and but little doing.

Another Steamer is due to-day.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. de-1

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced: *Blessure, Tioja Co. Pa. March 30, 1850. Gentlemen—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y. 30 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.*

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY, Messrs. J. KIDD & Co. Per W. E. PORTER.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, desirous of reducing his stock, offers at private Sale, a large number of DURHAM, AYRSHIRE, ALDERNEY and GRAVE COWS and HEIFERS of various ages. Also, several of the premium South-down SHEEP and Suffolk and Chester HOGS. The prices will be reasonable. CHAS. B. CALVERT, Riversdale, Nov. 12, 1855. de-14.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO, }
No 11 Exchange Building.**

Analysis of average samples of following cargoes of Guano imported since last report.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sept. 6, Barque "Aha," | cont'd 18.28 p.ct. Ammonia mark'd A |
| " 10, Ship "Continental," | " 15.15 " " " " |
| " 15, " "Java," | " 16.12 " " " " |
| " 15, " "Moses Wheeler," | " 16.17 " " " " |
| " 17, " "Sophie Heya," | " 15.80 " " " " |
| " 18, " "Delhi," | " 15.95 " " " " |

All of above cargoes contained from 12 to 14 pr. ct. of Phosphoric Acid, equal to 26 to 20 pr. ct. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

MEXICAN GUANO.

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Aug. 34, "F. A. Lawrence," | cont'd Phos. Acid 26.17p.ct. equal to 50.70 pr. ct. of Bone Phosphate of Lime mark'd A.A. |
| Sept. 7, "Ocean Belle," | cont'd Phos. Acid 31.15 p.ct. equal to 67.49 pr. ct. of Bone Phos. of Lime mark'd A.A. |
| Sept. 10, "Genl. Scott," | cont'd Phos. Acid 14.96 p.ct. equal to 31.41 pr. ct. of Bone Phos. of Lime mark'd C. |
| Sept. 30, "Toledo," | cont'd Phos. Acid 21.23 p.ct. equal to 43.14 pr. ct. of Bone Phos. of Lime mark'd A. |

WM. S. REESE, State Inspector.

**ROWE'S PRIZE CRUSHING MILL—IMPROVED.
Re-Patented and Price Greatly Reduced.**

THIS is the only Mill that can do the work of a farm or plantation, and for cheapness, simplicity, durability and efficiency in varied and useful application for farming, mining and manufacturing purposes, it is wholly without competition. The 4 horse mill will crush and mix thoroughly 30 bushels of ears of unhusked corn, (dry of course) in each hour of running time. With this I can pulverize 20 lbs. of straw, sheaf oats, or hay, and then throw in turnips, beets, potatoes or pumpkins, and mix the whole perfectly. It mixes articles that can be mixed in no other way. Two active hands can grind 3 tons of lump plaster as fine as any mill in ten hours, crushing and sifting. The same hands and teams, in the same time, can crush 1000 lbs. of bones to a merchantable fineness. They can crush 18 bushels of shells (fresh) fine for manure, in each hour of running time. I can beat any mill extant in crushing tanners bark. This mill will out last, in crushing bushel for bushel, ton for ton, horse power against horse power, 30 of any other mills now known as crushers. It also makes a fine article of family meal. This mill furnishes its own horse power and will be shipped to order for \$180, down to \$120, according to size, 4, 2 and 1 horse mills. For further particulars, address the patentee, at Richmond, Va., until the 1st February next, and after that to Tampa Bay, Florida. The patentee guarantees every mill he or his agents put up, to perform up to the letter of this advertisement, or no sale. de-1-2

JAS. ROWE, Patentee, Tampa Bay, Fla.

FOR THE CHILDREN!!

PRICE REDUCED!

THE LITTLE PILGRIM!!!

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

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